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# THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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## 400 SHELLS, 100,000 PISTOL CARTRIDGES SEIZED BY POLICE

### Were Being Loaded On To Lighter in the Soochow Creek

### THE MISSING ONES?

### Number Corresponds With Consignment French Detectives Looking For

### ARREST 3 COOLIES

### Taking Ammunition From No. 1 Yu Yuen Road, So They Assert

The police of the Settlement seized a large quantity of revolver and artillery ammunition as it was being loaded on to a lighter in Soochow Creek at the foot of Ferry Road, yesterday morning. No arms were found in the lot.

The seizure consisted of about 100,000 rounds of cartridges for 32 caliber revolvers and for Mauser automatics, and 400 artillery shells.

It is noted that the number of shells seized tallies exactly with the amount of shells missing from the lot which a witness before the French Mixed Court testified had been taken to the Nielsen garden at 44, Siccawei Road. This witness said that there were 600 shells in this lot. The Frenchtown police took 200 shells from a pond in the garden, leaving 400 unaccounted for.

It was said that the shells seized yesterday were about the size of the ones discovered in the French Concession. The ones discovered yesterday were of three types, some of them having solid projectiles and others being fitted with explosive caps.

Three Chinese coolies who were carrying the cases to the lighter were arrested. They will be given a hearing at the Mixed Court tomorrow morning.

The men claimed that they were taking the ammunition to the Arsenal. This statement was supported by a Chinese official who was seen last night. He said:

**Bought From Germans**

"The ammunition in question was ordered by the Chinese Minister of the Navy who told The Kiangnan Arsenal authorities to take delivery. The ammunition was bought from a large German firm. It is necessary in moving arms to secure a permit from the Settlement. For some reason the permit was not secured when the men were sent yesterday morning to carry the ammunition to the Arsenal."

An authoritative account of the seizure says that coolies were discovered taking the ammunition from a foreign house at No. 1, Yu Yuen Road. The cartridges and shells were in wooden cases which were being hauled by means of a horse and wagon to the bank of Soochow Creek at the foot of Ferry Road. The arrests were made while the ammunition was still on the bank. The three Chinese arrested were engaged in carrying the boxes.

It was said last night that a permit for such a removal must come from the senior consul. The senior consul is Mr. D. Siffert, who represents Belgium. It is pointed out that a German firm would be reluctant to apply for such a permit from the consul of an enemy country. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the authorities of the Kiangnan Arsenal were entirely familiar with the fact that a permit was necessary in moving ammunition in the Settlement.

A person interested in the case who called up the Arsenal about the matter yesterday was told that Mr. Yang Teheng was out and was informed that others present at the Arsenal know nothing whatever about the case.

### K. G. FOR HARDINGE

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—Lord Hardinge, the retiring Viceroy of India, is created a Knight of the Garter.

## *Big Cantonese Army Gathers At Tosing; Object Doubtful; Others Are Sent to Wuchow*

### May Be to Defend Kwangtung Against Kwangsi, Or To Attack Wuchow; British Ships Held Up

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Hongkong, March 25.—The Wuchow correspondent of the South China Morning Post writes: Numerous barges, heavily laden with soldiers, are being towed to Wuchow. It is rumored that a large force of Cantonese soldiers has concentrated at Tosing, either to prevent Kwangsi soldiers entering Kwangtung, or preparatory to a forward march and an attack on Wuchow.

An unconfirmed report states that a small detachment of Kwangtung regulars has been despatched to the concentration camps, in the hope of averting a clash and preventing the troops crossing the border and marching on Wuchow. The number of soldiers stationed in Wuchow is being augmented every day and fresh supplies are arriving from the west.

The people are calm. They believe that open hostilities will be averted.

**Hold Up British Ships**

Hongkong, March 24 (Delayed by Censor).—The South China Morning Post reports that last week Chinese gunboats boarded and searched all steamers leaving Wuchow for Hongkong, including British vessels. The British Consul has protested and British ships are now unmolested.

At Wuchow the British Consul issued a circular to the Captains of British vessels advising them that their ships might be boarded and warned them to be discreet and to allow the boarding officers to search, but under strong protest, and also to report the name of the gunboat and the boarding officers to the Consulate.

The steamer Taining has brought to Hongkong the Civil-Governor of Kwangsi and his retinue, numbering sixty. Although the Civil-Governor is a Northerner and does not sympathise with the rebels yet the Morning Post is informed that he met with every courtesy, including salutes, during the journey from Nanning and he was not molested by rebels.

**Canton Must Not Comment**

Canton, March 25.—The strict censorship prevents the press commenting on the mandate cancelling the monarchy. Leading persons, interviewed, ridiculed the action as being too late to save the situation or to recover confidence.

Certain foreigners seem surprised that Yuan Shih-k'ai should yield in this manner. They believed that he would use the greatest force at his command to crush the rebellion, or would issue a mandate granting liberal powers and privileges to his opponents and becoming himself chief executive, leaving all legislative functions to a really elected body.

Canton officials are attempting to be neutral and are trying their best to hold the province from the rebels, but how long they will be successful is questionable. Of Yuan Shih-k'ai they are virtually independent.

**Returning All Petitions**

*Ostasiatische Lloyd*

Peking, March 25.—The acting Lifayuan will assemble tomorrow, in order to receive from its President, Prince Pu Lun, through Yuan Shih-k'ai's special delegate, all the petitions regarding the monarchy. Probably the Minister of the Interior, Chu Chih-chien, will be the special delegate. The Tsanchengyuan will then return all the petitions to the various provinces from whence they came.

It is reported that the Secretary of State, Hsu Shih-chang, will submit to Liang Chih-chao, who is staying with the leaders of the rebellion at Nanning (Kwangsi), the following proposals for an understanding. The Government cancels the monarchy, while the three provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi cancel their declarations of independence. The troops in the field shall retire to their former garrisons and the newly called out recruits shall be disbanded. Hsu Shih-chang requests Liang Chih-chao to appoint peace delegates.

According to the Peking Gazette, Lung Chi-kwang, Chiangchun of Kwangtung, has proposed to maintain the constitution announced by the Nanking Government in 1912 and which, two years later, was revised by Professor Goodnow.

General Ni Sze-chung, Chiangchun, will probably be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops in the south-west, in which capacity he will mediate between the Government and the rebels. General Chang Hsun will become Chiangchun of Anhui.

The Chinese press points to the possibility of President Yuan Shih-k'ai submitting his resignation to the acting Lifayuan; the latter, however, will in no case accept the resignation, as, beyond Yuan, there is no other able man to rule the country.

President Yuan has instructed Chu Chi-chi, Minister of Interior, to burn all records and tablets in connection with the monarchy.

**Li Yuan-hung Chiangchun**

The Eastern Times says that Li Yuan-hung has been put in charge of the office of Chiangchun in Peking.

**Fifth Year of the Republic**

All the Chinese newspapers have resumed the use of the old calendar, the fifth year of the republic. Yesterday the Chinese authorities notified the public that the new era Hung Hsien has been cancelled by a Presidential Mandate, and that hereafter the republican calendar will be used.

## *$15,500,000 Damage In American Fires*

### *Further Big Outbreaks Are Reported from Augusta And Nashville*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

New York, March 23.—A fire at Augusta, Georgia, has done damage estimated at G. $6,000,000 and another at Nashville, Tennessee, damage estimated at G. $1,500,000. The damage done by the fire at Texas is now estimated to be G. $8,000,000.

### *Music for Today*

The program to be given at the Town Hall by the band beginning at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon is given below:

1.—Overture "Phedre" .....Massenet
2.—"Norwegian Artist's Carnival" .....Svendsen
*3.—Variations "Helena" ...Bantock
*4.—Violoncello Concerto .....Jeral
1 movement
Solo: Miss Elizabeth Hammond
5.—(a) Valse triste .....Sibelius
(b) In the Hall of the Mountain King .....Grieg

*First performance at these concerts.

Professor R. Buck,
Conductor.

## *British Are Building New, Bigger Aircraft*

### *Pursuing Offensive Policy; In Future to Use Air Resources to Utmost*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons, in the course of a debate on the air service, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, stated that Britain is constructing numerous larger types of aeroplanes and pursuing an offensive policy.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara stated that the Government intended to use to the utmost its air resources, offensive as well as defensive.

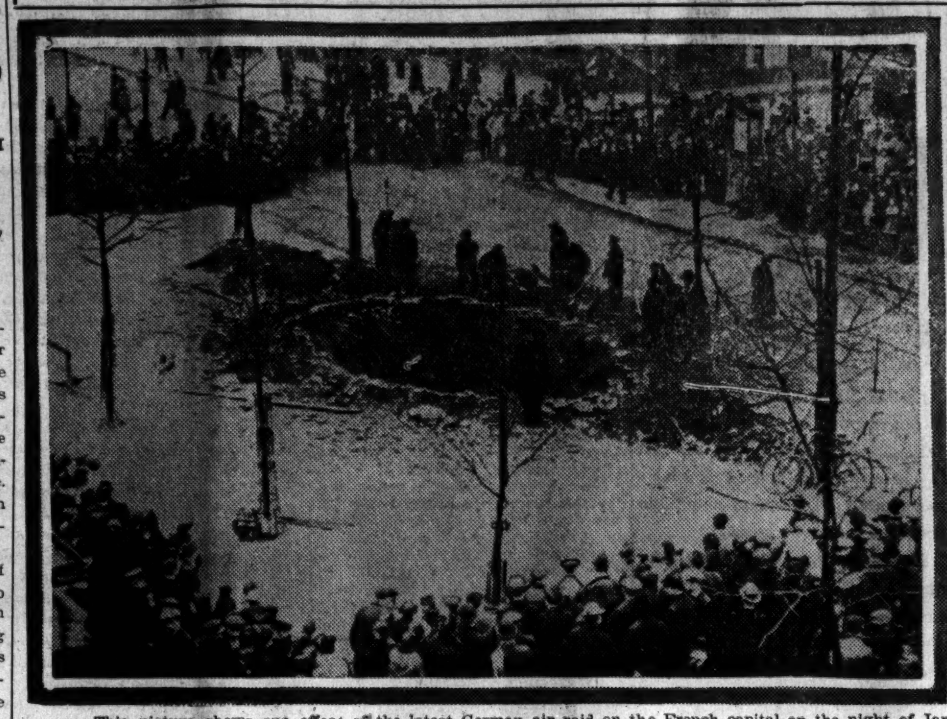
Mr. Lloyd George stated that the steel helmets were most satisfactory and 300,000 have already been issued to the troops.

### AWAITING SHACKLETON

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 23.—Reuter's Agency is informed that Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, s.s. Endurance, is daily expected at Buenos Aires. If Sir Ernest Shackleton is not on board, it means, probably, that he has succeeded in crossing the antarctic continent and then the first news of this intrepid explorer will come from the ship Aurora when she arrives at some port in Australia.

## Zeppelin Bomb in Paris Strikes Underground Railway



This picture shows one effect of the latest German air raid on the French capital on the night of Jan. 29. The bomb, which was charged with forty-five pounds of tri-nitro-toluene, crashed through an arch of the subway a few yards behind a train halted at the Avenue de Belleville Station. Twenty-three persons, of whom nine were women, were killed in the raid and twenty-nine injured.

## KEEP MONEY AT HOME, MR. McKENNA'S ADVICE

### Asks Foreign Securities Be Realised and Money Invested in Britain

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the government considered that at the present time it was contrary to national interests for British money to be invested abroad and it even suggested that holders of foreign securities should realise and invest the proceeds in British securities.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he was afraid that Mr. Asquith could not attend the House next week as he had to attend an important conference in Paris.

### NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—The Norwegian barque Landfield (2,276 tons) and the French barque Bougainville (2,248 tons) have been sunk. Thirty of the crew of the first vessel and 23 of the other have been saved.

## GALLOPER LIGHTSHIP HAS NOT BEEN SUNK

### Report of Torpedoing Founded On Misapprehension; She Is Withdrawn

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—The report of the torpedoing of the Galloper Light-ship was founded on a misapprehension. The light-ship has been withdrawn for some time.

### CADORNA MEETS KING

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—Generalissimo Cadorna was received in audience today by His Majesty King George.

## *Mr. Hughes Attends War Council Meeting*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, attended a meeting of the War Council this afternoon.

### ELECT PERCY HARRIS

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 24.—In the bye-election at Market Harborough, Mr. Percy Harris, the Coalition candidate, has been elected with 7,826 votes, his opponent, Mr. Gibson Bowles polling 3,711 votes.

### BRITAIN'S BUDGET

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—It is now stated that the Budget will be brought before the House during the first week in April.

## *Soldiers in Attempt To Assassinate Bulgar Premier, Radoslavoff*

### *He Is Wounded; Coachman Killed; People Upset Because Peace Is Delayed*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Bukharest, March 19.—An unconfirmed report from Sofia says that an attempt was made on the life of M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, as he was entering his carriage outside his house. It is stated that M. Radoslavoff was wounded in the arm and that his coachman was killed. The attempt is supposed to have been made by soldiers.

The Bulgarian Legation in Bukharest assert that they have no news of the reported attempt on the life of M. Radoslavoff. In view of the present reign of terror in Bulgaria and the excited condition of the people, in consequence of the position created by the Government failing to fulfil its promise to make peace, popular outbursts against the administration are regarded here as quite probable.

## *Britishers Aged 45 Likely to Be Called To Army This Week*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—The papers state that an order extending the age limit to 45 will probably be issued this week. It is understood that some members of the Unionist war committee met Mr. A. Bonar Law, yesterday and heard his views on the subject of the movement to press compulsion for married men on the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law deprecated any attempt to force the hands of the Government.

## *Austria Calling Up Men 18 to 50 Years*

### *Will Mobilise All Doctors Born Since 1865, Not Already Serving*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Harbin, March 21.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram says that the Hungarian authorities have notified the calling up of all eighteen-year-old recruits at present in the Landsturm. All the male inhabitants of Galicia and Bukhovina between the ages of 18 and 50 will also be called up within the next five days, while, within a week, all doctors born in 1865 and later, unless they are already connected with military service, will be called up.

### BANK HOLIDAY APRIL 22

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—Mr. Lloyd George has announced that the Government has decided that April 22 shall be a Bank Holiday.

## GERMANS RAID GREEK TOWNS; LOOT HOUSES

### Requisition Food and Defensive Materials; Dislodged By French

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Harbin, March 21.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram from Salonica, dated March 18, says that, during the last few days, German and Bulgarian troops entered the neutral zone and occupied the Greek villages of Maidagsnog, Machikoff and Kudian. Small enemy patrols entered the villages and quickly requisitioned all provisions.

In addition, they demolished the houses and took away all building material for the construction of defences. On learning of the raid, a French patrol, supported by artillery, attacked and dislodged the enemy from the villages.

The French losses were one killed and twelve wounded.

### CONTROL GHAZEE FIRE

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—The fire on the steamer Ghazee is now well under control.

## SPANISH GOVERNMENT DECLARE NEUTRALITY

### Portuguese Pretender and His Family Quit Service Of Austro-Germans

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Harbin, March 21.—A telegram from Berlin states that, in consequence of Germany's declaration of war on Portugal, the Spanish Government has issued a declaration of neutrality. Prince Miguel of Braganza, Pretender to the Throne of Portugal, has resigned from the Austrian Red Cross and his sons have similarly left the ranks of the Austro-German armies.

## *To Find Employment For Britain's Captives*

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—In the House of Lords, Lord Newton said that he hoped that, soon, all military prisoners in Great Britain would be usefully employed. The Government was considering regulations for the employment of interned civilians.

It is officially announced that the employment of Danish labor on British farms is projected.

### NOTABLE INVALIDS

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, March 23.—Mr. Asquith is still confined to his house. Earl Curzon is not so well. Sir Starr Jameson is making good progress.

## HAUCOURT REDOUBT IS STILL IN HANDS OF FRENCH TROOPS

### Bombardment Slackens And Germans Don't Renew Attacks on Knoll

### UNIMPORTANT WIN

### Say German Gain of 800 Yards At Avocourt Tactically Doesn't Matter

### THEY LACK COVER

### Move Against Mort Homme Too Perilous to Worry Defenders

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Paris, March 23.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: West of the Meuse the bombardment slackened. The Germans did not renew their attempts against the knoll of Haucourt, where we hold a redoubt.

There was a violent bombardment of several parts east of the Meuse. A coup-de-main at Feyenhaye enabled us to make some prisoners.

The communique in the evening stated: North of the Aisne we effected a destructive fire against the enemy's works on the Plateau of Vauclerc while in the Argonnes we pounded the enemy's organisations, roads and railways at many points in eastern Argonnes and Malancourt Wood.

West of the Meuse there was a sustained bombardment in the region of Malancourt and on our front Bethincourt to Mort Homme to Cumieres.

East of the Meuse and in Woevre the artillery bombardment was fairly intense but there was no infantry action.

We bombarded the enemy's cantonments at Mulbach, in the Vosges.

A semi-official communique states: The German advance of 800 yards at Avocourt is tactically unimportant. Before they can threaten the Mort Homme position, the Germans must advance across a long glacis, which is devoid of cover and exposed to frontal and flanking fire. This is the reason that all their attempts to debouch from Avocourt Wood yesterday were stopped dead.

The withdrawal of our line some hundred yards behind Haucourt Hill, which formed an exposed salient, has given real solidity to our front and, therefore, it is improbable that any fresh German onslaught will make further progress.

The continuance of the bombardment of Malancourt, Esnes and the Douaumont and Damloup sectors foreshadows a concerted attack on both banks of the Meuse, provided the enemy have sufficient troops. Our soldiers await these attacks firmly, knowing that if they cannot keep the enemy from obtaining local successes through their infamous liquid-fire, they are certain to prevent a general German success.

London, March 23.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made successful raids on the enemy's trenches about Gommecourt and the Bethune-La Bassee Road. One prisoner was captured and three dug-outs full of Germans bombed and blown in.

The enemy sprang a small mine north of Arras and two north-east of Neuve Chapelle, slightly damaging our trenches.

A grenade attack north of Arras was repulsed.

There was artillery activity at Fricourt, Gommecourt, Souchez, Hohenzollern Redoubt and Ypres. At one place a large explosion was caused in the enemy lines.

### ZEEBRUGGE'S LOSSES

**(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Amsterdam, March 23.—The Tyd states that the air raid on Zeebrugge destroyed many guns and some aeroplanes. Two hundred artillerymen and marines were killed, while a large number were wounded. A train has passed through Ghent with 350 wounded men from Zeebrugge.

# BANQUET IN HONOR OF MR. LOUIS GETZ

### San Francisco Exporter Talks Of Growing Trade Between China and America

Mr. Louis Getz, of San Francisco, was the guest of honor last night at a banquet at the Dah Quan Lur Hotel. Mr. Getz is president of Getz Bros. and Co., importers and is visiting Shanghai on a tour of inspection of his Far Eastern branches. About 250 Chinese customers of the firm were among the guests. There was plenty of music in addition to some sing-songing. The customers expressed their satisfaction in their dealings with the local office of the concern. Mr. E. B. Waite, manager for the Orient, introduced Mr. Getz who made a short talk. He said,

"It has been my desire since last visiting Shanghai, which has now been nearly six years, to pay you a visit and renew the acquaintance made on my last visit. I also desire to call your special attention to the fact that my country, the United States of America, has the kindliest feelings towards China.

"I have the honor of being a member of the Foreign Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and, through our efforts, a large sum of money was subscribed towards defraying the expenses of a delegation of Chinese Merchants and Manufacturers to visit San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Committee consisting of about twenty members, were entertained by us in San Francisco and were furnished with transportation through the United States, visiting Washington, New York, Boston, and upon their return to the Pacific Coast they were given transportation to their homes in China."

In introducing Mr. Getz, Mr. Waite spoke of the rapid development of the American trade with China, He said:

"Many lines that were formerly purchased from Europe are now being supplied from America and in the rapid development of American trade that has taken place in China during the past two years, I am pleased to say that our firm have received a good share of the business offering. Through the support that all of you gentlemen have given me, our business in China during the past year has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, in fact, it has been the largest in the history of this branch, which was inaugurated some thirty years ago."

Other foreigners present at the banquet were:—Mr. G. T. Armstrong, Mr. F. F. Fairman, Lieutenant and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Petrocelli, Mr. C. J. Paine, Mrs. M. A. Follis, Mr. and Mrs. Rassmussen, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.

## News Brevities

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that the new Italian ambassador to Japan presented his credentials on March 24.

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Messrs. Marques, Chang and Pereira Co. have been appointed exclusive sales agents for the Tropical Paint and Oil Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. The paint products of this company are becoming known the world over, and comprise many varieties of household and agricultural paints, architectural coatings, enamel specialities and dryers, structural iron coatings, and miscellaneous coatings. Mr. W. H. Tenney has been appointed manager of the paint department of Messrs. Marques, Chang and Pereira.

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There will be a meeting of the Engineering Society on Tuesday, March 28, at 5.15 p.m. at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, when a paper will be read by Mr. S. J. Powell, A.M.I.C.E., on "Transportation in China."

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Several educational and Y.M.C.A. workers returned to Shanghai yesterday. Dr. Hawks-Pott, President of St. John's University, was one. He brought back with him funds with which to establish two new departments—a school of law and a school of medicine. Others returning were Messrs. C. Barnet, and A. Q. Adamson. Mr. Barnet went back to the States a few months ago to raise money for a new Y.M.C.A. building at Hangchow. He succeeded in obtaining G.$48,000. Mr. Adamson returned from furlough. Being architect to the Y.M.C.A., he will have charge of five new buildings. The first one will be the National Committee building opposite the Lyceum Theater, the second at Hangchow, the third at Hankow, the fourth at Nanchang and the fifth not yet decided upon.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Crocker, Secretary of the Far Eastern Olympic Association, sailed for his home yesterday by the Empress of Russia. He was accompanied by Mrs. Crocker and will spend six months in Canada. By the same steamer departed Mr. Robert A. Morgan, Superintendent of the Heng Foong Cotton Mill. Mr. Morgan came out to join the mill three years ago, and since taking charge put the company on a sound basis. A reception was given by Mr. C. C. Nieh, Managing Director of the mill and a member of the board of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., at his residence on Wayside Road in honor of both gentlemen. Mr. Nieh presented a silver cup to Mr. Morgan on behalf of his company and another to Mr. Crocker on behalf of the National Committee Y.M.C.A.

* * *

Another robbery occurred in the Central District last night. This time it was a Chinese shop at No. 25 Kiangse Road. Five men armed with knives entered the shop and took $80 from the inmates. As they were leaving the alarm was given and two of the bandits were captured.

* * *

The final performance of "The Pursuit of Pamela" was given by the A.D.C., last night, to a packed house—every bit as appreciative as the others. The players were entertained to dinner on the stage, Mr. Shepherd catering. Specially complimentary things were said about Mr. W. Armstrong, business manager and Mr. G. Wingrove, the producer.

# Warsaw's Captor to Lead Suez Drive?

London, February 10.—It is expected that Prince Leopold, Regent of Bavaria, whose troops were the first to enter Warsaw, will be appointed to command a Turco-German army in an attack on the Suez Canal.

Despatches from Geneva indicate that Prince Leopold will be detailed to head the expedition. The report adds that the expedition is expected to get under way in the spring and that it will be commanded by German officers, who are now making preparations at Constantinople.

# DR. J.M. FARNHAM'S 90TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

### To Be Sure He's Only 87, But This Was 'Intelligent Anticipation'

A meeting was held in Martyr's Memorial Hall yesterday afternoon in honor of the "ninetieth" birthday of the Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, D.D. and in honor of the 56th anniversary of his arrival in China. The invitations said that it was Dr. Farnham's 90th birthday. Chinese members of the committee on arrangements explained that Dr. Farnham was 87½ years old according to the foreign method of counting and 88½ according to the Chinese. The celebration was in "expectation" of his 90th birthday.

The hall was crowded when the meeting began at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Yu was chairman. The first number on the program was a selection by the Orphanage Band followed by a prayer and introductory talk by Pastor Yu. Mr. V. Z. Kao then gave a talk in Chinese on the life of Dr. Farnham and the work he had done in China. A similiar address was given in English by Dr. Fitch. Students of the Presbyterian Girls' School sang, after which Mr. P. C. Kwoh delivered a congratulatory address.

The presentation of a watch and a scroll lettered in gold on red silk was made by Mr. Oong Hsi-kiang. Dr. Farnham made a short talk of acceptance expressing the gratification that the meeting gave him. When he had finished everybody gave Dr. Farnham three bows and after another song by the girl students the program closed with a benediction by Dr. Farnham.

Among those present were Consul-General Thomas Sammons and Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China. During his long residence in China, Dr. Farnham has seen many changes, especially in the growth of Shanghai. Dr. Farnham is treasurer of the American Presbyterian Mission. He founded the Chinese Tract Society. He is superintendent of the American Presbyterian Mission Press. He was the first to develop property along Range Road and the first to build a house at Mohkansan.

Mr. Zee Vee-wai was chairman of the committee on arrangements for yesterday's program. Other members of the committee were Mr. M. S. Kwoh, Mr. Pau Vung-teh. Mr. Pau Vung-sing, Mr. Kau Voong-dze, Mr. Bau Ya-tsang, and Pastors Yu, Li and Tsang. They arranged for the American and Chinese flags that draped the entrance of the building and for the decorations of the hall.

# *Russians Hold Initiative Over Front of Sixty Miles*

### Pierce Opponents' Lines at Jacobstadt; Re-inforcements Pouring Up to Check Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 23.—The main fighting is on a front of sixty miles from the Drisviaty lakes to Lake Narotsch. A number of Caucasian regiments are participating. Experts say that the initiative is clearly in the hands of the Russians.

The official communique issued today reports: A battle is developing in the Riga region. The Russians, following up their success, have pierced the enemy's lines on the Jacobstadt sector.

A violent counter-attack made by the enemy south of Dvinsk recovered a part of the trenches which the Russians captured the previous day.

A fierce battle continues in the Narotsch region. The Russians, repulsing a counter-attack, advanced under violent fire south-west of Lake Narotsch.

There is great enemy activity at Vilna, where troop trains are ceaselessly arriving from the West and South and ordinary traffic has been suspended. Vilna is thronged with Austrian and German troops and crowds of prisoners are being made to work early and late in constructing and strengthening the defences, of which several lines surrounded the town, which is the headquarters of the enemy's highest military authorities.

After the relative calm which has reigned during the winter, activity has recommenced on the Russian front.

Our troops, advancing energetically, have already captured a series of villages and enemy's trenches, over 1,000 prisoners, some guns and munitions of war.

The fighting is developing chiefly on the right and extreme left Russian flanks, the center being comparatively calm.

At present it is impossible to conjecture whether the present operations will grow into serious hostilities or are only a demonstration with a view to hindering the German generals from throwing forces with impunity from our front to France. In any case the position warfare on the Russian front seems finished and the summer campaign is commencing.

Peking, March 22.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated March 21, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—South of the Dvinsk region, lively artillery actions are continuing. In the region to the east of Tverech, the enemy's counter-attack on Velikve Selo was repulsed. In the region eastward of Goduzishki, our troops captured the front line of the enemy's trenches at Buzilishki.

When we captured the bridgehead position at the village of Mihalche, we took two guns. The number of other trophies is being ascertained. The majority of the defenders perished during a hand-to-hand fight.

The Turkish front.—In the coast region, our troops, since the recent engagement, have advanced several miles towards the west.

Later.—In the region of Lake Kanger, a party of Germans, who attempted to enter our lines, were dispersed by our fire. On several sectors south of the Dvinsk region, lively artillery duels and infantry engagements have begun.

The enemy's attacks south of Lake Drisviaty were repulsed by our fire. In the region eastward of the borough of Tverech, we stormed the village of Velikve Selo.

In the region south of this place, we repulsed the enemy's attacks and captured two machine-guns. After an engagement which took place between Lake Narotsch and Lake Vishnevskoe, our troops occupied the village of Zanapoch and part of the enemy's trenches at the village of Ostrovliany.

In Galicia, on the Dniester, our troops, by dealing a determined blow, assisted by artillery, captured the enemy's trenches and bridgehead position eastward of the village of Mihalche.

The Turkish front: In the coast region, the Turks attempted at several places to assume the offensive, but they were repulsed by our fire from land and sea. During the pursuit, we have taken further prisoners, comprising several Turkish officers and over 150 men, also a few machine-guns.

# Californian Suffers 80 Wounds in War

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Elmer C. Goldsworthy, one of California's Crack tennis players and an all around athlete, has returned home from the European war suffering from eighty separate wounds. Goldsworthy was in one of the Allied advance trenches when a German grenade exploded in his vicinity. All the other members of his squad were immediately killed. He will live but will be maimed for life.

## Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—March 26.—Third Sunday in Lent.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Benedicite. Anthem "Turn thy face," Attwood. Hymns 91, 255. National Anthem. Preacher—The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. The Catechism. Hymns 334, 343, 569. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Farrant in A minor. Hymns 86, 538, 18. Preacher—The Rev. C. J. F. Symons M.A.

March 29—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8.30 a.m. Litany; 6 p.m. Service of Intercession.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Third Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 391, 91, 352, 242, Preacher, The Chaplain. Subject, Holy Baptism. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Mission Service conducted by the Dean.

Union Church:—March 26, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. W. Adams Brown, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York. Chants 95 and 96. Anthem "Lead me, Lord" (Wesley). Hymns 1, 579, 193. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject; Christianity and the enjoyment of life. Chant 138. Anthem "The day is gently sinking" (Smart). Hymns 73, 12, 318.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jessfield Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m. by Rev. Reuben Bailey. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. Reuben Bailey.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject: "Reality." Wednesday evening Service, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, Corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension:—On Lord's Day, March 26 at 3 p.m., Elder Carl F. Viking will deliver the address. Subject: "The Sword of the Spirit." At 1.45 p.m. there will be a special meeting for young people. Every Tuesday evening at 7.30 there will be Bible study for all who wish to study Prophecy. Midweek meeting, Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Mar. 27
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 29
- Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 31

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8
- Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Apr. 11
- Per C.M. s.s. China.....Apr. 17

For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Mar. 28
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1
- Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Apr. 3
- Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due approximately at Yokohama on March 26, and is expected to arrive here on or about April 1 per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.


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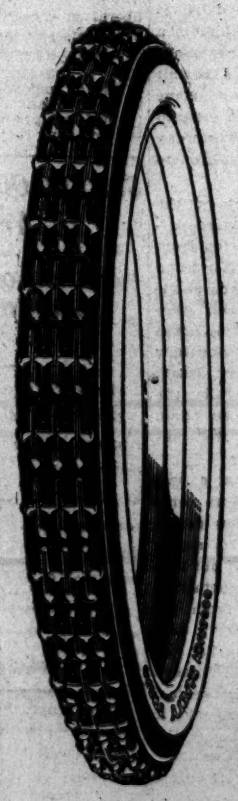

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**The New Spring Goods**

*are constantly arriving but unfortunately owing to the unsettled state of the world's markets the quantities are very limited. Early purchase is therefore advisable.*

**THERE ARRIVED**

**on the**

**S. S. Fushima Maru**

## 432 SPRING HATS

They include dainty and becoming morning hats, serviceable and stylish holiday hats, and an immense stock of the very newest and most fashionable untrimmed shapes, in Chip, Tagel, and Fancy Straws

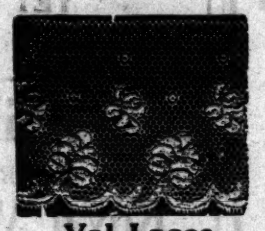
**All the Smartest Gowns**

*This season, are a combination of fine French dress net and washing shadow laces. We are now showing these exquisite laces that are moderate in price.*

**Motor Veils**

In Silk Crytalline. Black, White, and Colours.

**$1.35**



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New designs in fine French lace. 1 inch wide.

**$1.00 dozen**

**Embroidered Lawn Collar**

For summer wear, pretty design.

**$1.00 each**

**Tarantulle**

The new and dainty white muslin for summer gowns. 40 inches.

**75 cts. yard**

**"Queen" Patent Pump**

A smart pump shoe, in patent calf with buckle, as sketch, medium weight sole and heel, a well-made and perfect fitting shoe.

Price **$13.50** pair

**Pique Collar**

For wearing on coat, embroidered similar to sketch.

**80 cts. each**

**Pique Collar**

As sketch, embroidered edge.

**75 cts. each**

**Chene Sunshades**

The newest and daintest effects in floral silk, from

**$7.50 each**

**Spring Vests**

Light weight, silk and wool, unshrinkable.

**$2.25 each**

**New Goods For Present Wear**

*Girls' Hats - - $2.00 each*
*Sports Coats - $15.00 each*
*White Skirts - $2.00 each*
*Ribbon Corsets $2.50 each*
*Net Corsets - $3.75 each*
*Linen Hats - - $2.25 each*
*Camisoles - - - $1.75 each*
*Boudoir Jackets - - - $2.75*
*Luvisca Blouses $7.50 each*
*Torchon Lace 60 cts. doz.*
*White Shoes - $4.50 pair*
*Cotton Voile - $1.00 yard*
*Chiffon Scarves $1.75 each*
*Cotton Sunshades - $2.50*
*Tatting Shuttle 75 cts. each*

**Summer Blouses**

We are now showing the daintest of styles in muslin and silk blouses in White & Colours.

**$2.00 to 27.50 each**

**"Queen" Quality**

Patent Calf Golosh boot, Tan or Fawn, Suede top.

**$15.00**

**Summer Lingerie**

Dainty real French hand embroidered underwear for trousseaus, etc.

Also a fine selection of lace trimmed underwear in all qualities.

**Cotton Vests**

Fine ribbed cotton vests with Crochet top.

**75 cts. each**

**Summer Goods that have Just Arrived**

*Lisle Stockings $1.10 pair*
*Lawn Hankerchiefs $1.00 doz.*
*Court Silk- - - 12 cts. skein*
*Dress Net - - - $1.00 yard*
*Lace Flouncings 95 cts. yard*
*Tunic Belts - - 30 cts. each*
*Lisle Gloves - - $1.20 pair*
*Gauze Vests - 95 cts. each*
*Sash Belts - - $1.50 each*
*Silk Net - - - $3.00 yard*
*Sun Umbrellas $2.50 each*
*White Blouses $2.50 each*
*Fancy Ribbons 85 cts. yard*
*Silk Stockings $1.30 pair*
*Crochet Cotton 12 cts. ball*

**White Gloves**

Fine Quality, 2 dome White Kid Gloves.

**$2.50 pair**

**Wedding Veils**

Fine Silk net embroidered corners

**$7.50 each**

**1168**

White Underskirt, embroidery and ribbons.

Price **$3.50** each

**Model Hats**

From Paris and London in the season's cleverest colourings and effects.

**$10.00 to 45.00 each**

**"Countess" Silk Hose**

Real silk ankles, fine lisle top and feet. Black, White and all colours.

**$2.75 pair**

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Extra Silk finish, Black White, Grey and Fawn.

**$1.75**

**White Ve lings**

For spring wear, new effects, from

**80 cts. yard**

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# WHAT BELGIANS THINK OF SEPARATE PEACE

## Signs That Germany Has Tried In Vain To Win Flemish Population

By Egbert Hans
*(Belgian Journalist)*

New York, February 22.—It is undeniable that peace means more to Belgium than to any other of the nations at war, for Belgium is still the chief sufferer in this European war. Yet it is just as true that Belgium less than all others can consider a separate peace.

The main reason is perhaps a psychological one, defined by a sentiment which made Belgians shrug their shoulders when they read of separate peace rumors, and which will make them do so again.

Of course, Belgium is simply fighting for neutrality and her independence, or, rather, that is why she began to fight, but it is quite probable that Belgian soldiers, grim and bitter as they must be after so much has been lost, would demand something more than the mere restitution of what was lost. To this we must add that here has been created between Belgium and her allies, especially England, a feeling of close intimacy which would render a separate peace impossible.

And even from a strict Belgian point of view, isolated from any international interests, it would be most difficult to imagine what terms Germany could offer that would be accepted by King Albert. A complete independence without any restriction would be the main point, of course, and how could Germany make such an offer as long as she is at war with England, even though the withdrawal of a great number of troops would be advantageous to her?

However one looks at this question it seems difficult to solve, and it seems to me that the answer lies in the fact that even today one can hardly speak of a "Belgian point of view" in international war matters, no more than one could all through history, when Belgium's role has always been a "passif" one, except when her bravery and fighting spirit were concerned. And this "passif" role of Belgium makes it all the more sublime that it did not prevent her from being the first active power to sacrifice herself for the sake of honor and justice.

Many things which happen currently in Belgium show us that most certainly Germany has a great desire to make peace with Belgium, but in a different way than by formal declaration of peace.

Where it is impossible to make peace with King Albert and his soldiers Germany endeavors to win the sympathy of those Belgians who are presently compelled to live under her domination. Even this would release a great number of men, far greater than one thinks, for it is surprising what troops Germany requires in Belgium because of the fact that Belgians refuse to do the work. Minister Paul Seghers of the Railways, Post, and Telegraph Department gave some very interesting figures in one of his recent circulars, praising the 50,000 men employed in his department who refused to work even at huge salaries offered by the Germans, with the result that 50,000 German soldiers were required to drive engines, to send wires, and do everything but fighting, while Germany has use for them at different fronts.

I know, in fact, of supreme sacrifices made by railway employes and of cases where such refusal was punished by imprisonment in Germany, far away from wife and children, and even by death. And those men simply fulfilled the order given to them in the beginning of the war by their Chief Minister, Paul Seghers, who in a circular forbade them to work for the enemy.

The following stormy interview took place between the chief engineer of one of the big railway depots and the German Captain at the Kommandatur. He spoke bad French, but even if the chief engineer was not able to understand him he knew what was asked of him, for sevearl letters had already told him:

"We want to reorganize social life in Belgium and, therefore, desire your workmen and your staff to take up your work."

Then followed the tempting offers, for the Captain knew that the chief had a great influence over his men.

But the engineer was a true Belgian,

"I can only refer to the order given to us by our supreme chief, Minister Seghers, who has forbidden us to work for the enemy."

But the Captain lost patience. A fist came down on the desk, and he said in still worse French: "But we are your chiefs now, and if you don't obey you'll soon know what it will cost you."

But the engineer refused, saying that it was against all principles of humanity to oblige men to send wires which might cause the ruin of their brothers or compel others to drive German soldiers there where they would kill friends and relations.

The end, however, was that on the evening of the same day a special train sent workmen and engineers to a prison far away in Germany. But when the train left the station all along the railroad stood a crowd of women and children cheering their husbands and fathers, although many did not know what they would eat the day after, and the last words the departing men heard were: "Vive la Belgique!"

This happened in Luttre, one of the industrial centers of Belgium.

There is another thing which shows how anxious the Germans are to make peace with the Belgians. The University of Ghent has been made into a Flemish university. For years and years three million Flemings have asked, and later demanded, a Flemish university at Ghent. It had become the ideal of every Fleming, and two years ago the news that Ghent's university was Flemish would have been followed by an outburst of joy from the greater half of Belgium's population. And now every Fleming refuses to accept from the German invader a privilege which can only be granted to him by King Albert.

This is a net spread in vain by the Germans to win the sympathy of the Flemings, while at the same time to encourage a feeling of division between Belgians who speak a different language, but who in this time of need are more united than ever. Nothing is neglected by Germany to show to the Belgians how advantageous it would be for them to become Germans. Belgium's territory was always small for the enterprising manufacturer, for export meant that his goods were charged with frontier taxes and the chances of his competition were reduced. German agents point out that if there was no frontier on the east there would be almost no limit to the extension of the Belgian manufacturer's business field.

Those are the temptations, but the Antwerp exporter looks up at the beautiful cathedral tower, his pride and joy, from where now the German flag flies instead of the Belgian. That is enough to make him resist all temptations, for this is not his cathedral, this is not his Antwerp, and would never be, for a bigger Belgium as proposed by Germany would never be Belgium again.

That is why Germany is so anxious for the Belgians to return and to take up their former work.

If, when the time for peace comes, Germany could show a contented although annexed Belgium, and say, "They do not ask better than to remain under our rule," that would mean a great advantage for Germany. That is why Belgians prefer to live the hard life of exile in the hope of a better future, rather than recognize a master who has no right to order.

# Priest Fighting for Release of Prisoners

FATHER JAMES B. CURRY

New York, February 15.—Father James B. Curry, pastor of St. James' Catholic Church, is conducting a fight, throught the newspapers for the release of Thomas McCrohan and Jeremiah Sullivan, now serving a sentence of three years and six months, for a crime which the priest says they never committed. The two pleaded guilty to robbing John Banigan, an aged Brooklyn man, of $4.97 and a watch on December 29, 1913.

Father Curry, says that they were advised by their lawyer to plead guilty to escape a 20 year sentence but that when he met them while doing prison work they told him their story and he afterwards obtained the confessions of four men, who admitted having committed the robbery and absolved McCrohan and Sullivan from any connection with the crime.

Father Curry says he gave the names of the four men to Judge Swann, now District Attorney and to then Assistant District Attorney Delahanty, two years ago, but that no action has been taken in the case.

McCrohan is still in Sing Sing, but Sullivan developed tuberculosis and has been transferred to Dannemora.

# *Flood Sufferers Aided By Autos*

## *Overland Cars Do Yeoman Work in Rushing Supplies In the South*

"Motor cars have been called upon to do remarkable things, but the performances of Overland cars in the flood-devastated district near San Diego was more than that," says A. D. Plughoff, general manager of J. W. Leavitt and Co., Pacific coast distributor of Overland cars.

"Overland cars are used exclusively by the fire department in San Diego, and they certainly were called upon to do heroic work. Responding to call after call twenty-four hours in the day and night, the saving of a number of lives can be justly attributed to the reliability of these machines.

Overlands occupied by marines, Sheriffs and officers patrolled the flooded area day and night, guarding deserted homes from vandals and thieves.

"Overland stage cars and delivery wagons, contributed by their owners and our branch in San Diego, were also in active service rushing supplies to the needy.

"The Overland branch was practically the only salesroom that was not flooded, and we had the pleasure of holding an automobile show of all makes and models of machines under the roof of the J. W. Leavit establishment.

RIGHT AWAY FOR HEALTH

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SOAP AND SAFEGUARD

LIFEBUOY SOAP

When the Boys go back to school they will not forget the lessons taught at home by force of example. They will not forget that habit good for health which parents always encourage. At school, as at home, they will wash with Lifebuoy Soap—bathe with it—shampoo with it.

And school authorities, like parents, will encourage the use of Lifebuoy Soap, because it destroys the germs and microbes of those diseases so prevalent in school life. The pleasant odour of Health pervades each tablet of Lifebuoy Soap. It is good and pleasant to use.

MORE THAN SOAP
YET COSTS NO MORE.

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED, 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

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Do it Electrically

BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.
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And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tl. 0.50 per month.

Municipal Electricity Department

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FIRST SHIPMENT OF
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The Latest and Most
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Inspection Invited at
Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores
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(Opposite Astor House)

Your Roof! Does It Leak?

BEFORE and AFTER

No building is better than its roof!
Can you afford to own, rent or lease a building with a leaky roof?

THE BEST INVESTMENT

Any property owner can make—is to buy a keg of TOCOSEAL and keep it handy for any emergency.

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TOCOSEAL

Is the only permanent, quick and economical Roofing Cement made

EASY APPLIED

ANYONE can apply TOCOSEAL—a trowel—a man—and a pail of TOCOSEAL—thats all.

ELASTIC

TOCOSEAL will contract and expand the same as the surface to which it is applied.

LEAK PROOF

A TOCOSEAL roof has no cracks, seams, joints or nail holes—Lasts a life-time.

AN INSURANCE POLICY against Fire, Water, Wind and Weather.

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Where do you get your milk?
Are you sure that it is pure?

Think for a moment, and calculate how many of your friends and acquaintances have been carried off by one of the diseases which so frequently are induced by the use of impure milk.

Why not be quite sure about your milk supply?

CARNATION CREAM

is always

Clean, Sweet, and Pure

It is hermetically sealed and sterilized; it is

Always Safe

**It is convenient.** Keep as many cans as you like in your pantry. Open as needed.

**It is fresh, sweet cows' milk** brought to the consistency of cream by evaporation. Nothing is added, nothing is taken out but part of the water.

**It adds a delicious flavour** to everything cooked with it. Try it with coffee, cereals, fruit.

All the dealers sell it.

The Robert Dollar Co.
Agents
Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

# L.T.T. LINCOLN SILENCED; SHORN OF ALL ROMANCE

### British Officials Say Prisoner Never Was a Spy, But Is A Common Forger

### TRADUCED GERMAN PEOPLE

### His Pamphlet in Darlington Election Asserted Some Of The Poor Ate Dog Meat

New York, February 22.—Ignatius T. Trebitsch Lincoln, who, despite the denials of the Allies, maintains he is one of the most important and most able of German spies, remained in solitary confinement in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday, although he was anxious to see newspaper men, and, according to a Government agent, was "fretting to be interviewed." While a certain line of investigation is under way the Government authorities will keep Lincoln from talking. Later he is to be permitted to talk to his heart's content.

The agents of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation are making an investigation to find out what persons innocently, or knowingly, shielded Lincoln during the five weeks he was at large. They are also trying to get the true story of his escape from ex-Deputy Marshal Frank Johnson of Brooklyn, who Lincoln said went with him to the Hotel Knickerbocker, Manhattan, on January 15, and "lost him."

British authorities in this country have assured the Government that Lincoln is not wanted in England as a spy, which they say he is not and never was, but simply as an ordinary forger who affixed the name of a prominent British subject to a check.

A New Yorker, who is interested in the oil fields of Rumania, said Lincoln was the most "monumental egoist" in the world.

"All this talk about Lincoln being a spy is pure tommyrot and nothing more," said this man. "I know him best as the organizer of the Rumanian Oil and Drilling Trust, a corporation, which cost those interested in it, not including Lincoln, something like $600,000."

Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation, said there was absolutely no evidence to show that Lincoln was or had been in the employ of any foreign Government as a spy. Lincoln's story that he "strutted about the streets of New York" while he was at large, Mr. Baker said was untrue. The fugitive kept to his hiding places and never appeared in the streets except at brief intervals at night, anl then only after he had shaved off his mustache and removed his eyeglasses.

Copies of two letters Lincoln wrote to his wife in England a short time before he escaped from custody were held up by the censors in England and returnel to this country. Both were written from "Raymond Street Gaol," and in the second letter Lincoln stated that he expected to be at liberty "soon" and that he would then send for his wife and children to come to the United States. The first letter said in part:

"The warder and all the keepers treat me very well, and I have many privileges denied to all other prisoners. Some of the keepers spend hours every day in front of my cell talking to me. Some Germans also occasionally visit me and provide me with cigars and cigarettes, which is a great comfort. It is through the kindness of a German totally strange to me that Icould engage two lawyers to represent me before the courts. Last week I got some money, too."

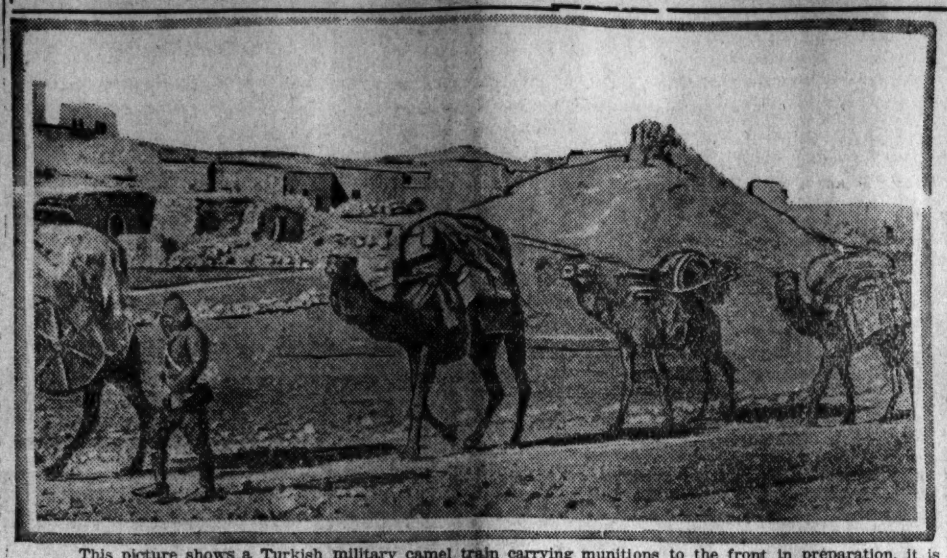
A copy of a pamphlet entitled "Powder and Shot," which Lincoln addressed to the electorate of Darlington, England, in January 1910 when he was a Liberal condidate for Parliament, reached The New York Times yesterday. In that document Lncoln endeavored to prove that wages were higher n England than in Germany, and that the British industrial situation was better than that in Germany, due, as he put it, to the British free trade laws.

In arguing against the passage of high tariff laws, he intimated that one result of such laws, as enforced in Germany, was that some of the poor had to eat dog meat, and a great many more ate horse meat. In 1907, he said, 135,239 horese were slaughtered in Germany for food. The people of twenty-five of thirty-three German cities, he added, ate horse flesh. Regarding "The Use of Dog Meat" he said:

"Complete figures in regard to the slaughter of dogs for food in the German Empire I have not been able to secure, but fragmentary statistics indicate that the total number was 7,000—probably more rather than less. In the City of Chemnitz alone, 698 dogs were slaughtered in 1906, an increase of 88 over 1905. * * * Neither is it unusual to find advertisements of dog meat or for the purchase of dogs for slaughter. Nor is it possible to read the German newspapers for any length of time without coming to the conclusion that a great many dogs are killed and eaten that do not give up their lives under official inspection."

In conclusion, Lincoln thanked the voters for their support in "my fight for the People's Cause."

# Turks Preparing for the Big Drive On Suez



This picture shows a Turkish military camel train carrying munitions to the front in preparation, it is believed, of the great drive on the Suez Canal. Reports from Constantinople indicate that the Turks and Germans are preparing for an attack on the Canal in the early spring.

# *Holds Hydro-aeroplanes Are Vessels; May Hinder Export*

New York, February 22.—Hydro-aeroplanes received the status yesterday of "vessels" in an order issued by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, and sent out from Washington to all Custom Houses of the country. Aeroplanes, however, it was specified in the order were not to be deemed vessels. The framers of the Underwood tariff law made no provision for hydro-aeroplanes as such, and so it happened that when compasses imported to be used on hydro-aeroplanes of the United States Navy arrived at the Boston Custom House there was difficulty in classifying the articles for duty purposes.

The Collector held that the compasses were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff provision for "surveying instruments," whereas the importers who were importing the articles under a contract with the Navy Department asserted that as the hydro-aeroplane was a "vessel," the compasses were duty free under sub-sections 5 and 6 of Paragraph J. of Section 4 of the tariff law, as "all articles necessary for the outfit and equipment of naval vessels, or other vessels of the United States." The Collector then asked for a ruling from Washington.

While the Treasury Department had no precedents to guide it in making a decision, so far as the tariff was concerned, Assistant Secretary Peters in replying to the Boston Collector took occasion to issue the following general order:

The department is of the opinion that hydro-aeroplanes constitute "vessels" within the meaning of that term as used in Sub-sections 5 and 6 of Paragraph J of Section 4 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, and that compasses for hydro-aeroplanes constitute articles of outfit and equipment, and are entitled to free entry as such, subject to compliance with the regulations in T. D. 34,150. Aeroplanes, other than hydroaeroplanes, are not deemed to be "vessels" within the meaning of the said provisions of law.

While the Treasury's ruling has to do with imported hydro-aeroplanes or their equipment, the question arose at the New York Custom House yesterday wether the fixing of the status of hydro-aeroplanes as "vessels" might not bring on a new controversy between this country and Germany, since American manufacturers at the present time are shipping a large number of hydro-aeroplanes to the British Government for use in the war.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities the flying boat America, built at Hammondsport, N. Y., for an attempted flight across the Atlantic, was purchased by the British naval authorities, and, minus the planes, was put aboard a steamer at this port and shipped to England. Later it was regularly attached to the naval forces for operations against the Germans. Within the last year manufacturers in this country have shipped 120 hydro-aeroplanes to the British Government without a protest being made by Germany.

Now that hydro-aeroplanes used exclusively for naval purposes, have been defined officially by the Treasury Department to be 'vessels," speculation existed as to whether a protest would be made by Germany against further shipments, notwithstanding the fact that their armament was being forwarded separately. In this connection an official connected with the Custom House recalled that after Charles M. Schwab took a contract from the British Government for submarines to be built at the Bethlehem plant the Department of State persuaded him to withhold delivery until the close of the war, this action being taken after the receipt of a protest by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

If a similar protest should now be directed and sustained by the State Department against the shipment of hydro-aeroplanes, American manufacturers now holding heavy contracts for present and near future delivery would stand to lose large sums it was said.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# BONAPARTE HELPS IN THE WAR AS CIVILIAN

## Forbidden To Serve France As Soldier, Prince Roland Directs Making of Maps

## NOT AMBITIOUS TO RULE

## Has Given Most of His Time To Science; His Great Achievements

Prince Roland Bonaparte, the only male descendant of the oldest branch of the house of Bonaparte having male representatives living, and consequently head of the family, according to the rules of primogeniture, is taking a modest part in the war. Excluded from active service by the law of 1886, as a member of a family having reigned over France, he is attached as a civilian auxiliary to the geographical section of the army, and has helped direct the making of the millions of maps the field forces have required.

"I would have been glad to fight for France in the field," he said to a correspondent, "and I would have served disinterestedly. I have no imperial ambitions and no other desire than to serve as I can the cause of my country and the interests of science."

Physically, Prince Roland looks little like "The Little Corporal"; he is 6 feet in height and is built in proportion; what is characteristically Bonaparte about him is his energy, his Corsican complexion, and a nose that would look like Napoleon's had it no mustache under it.

"Yes, I suppose I am really the head of the house of Bonaparte," he replied to the correspondent's question, "but it doesn't matter much, since empires and emperors have very little interest for me; and there has been a wonderful advantage in not being an emperor nor even a pretender. I have gotten out of life a wonderful lot of fun and profit that I would never have known had I been an emperor. I have climbed the Alps 250 times; Napoleon did it but once, and then it was neither for pleasure nor scientific research, but with the responsibility of a forthcoming military campaign on his mind. Pretending to the imperial sceptre is useless anyway, since the Bonapartist doctrine is the plebiscite.'"

When Prince Roland was excluded from the army after graduating from Saint Cyr, he turned to the study of the human race under the anthropologist, Dr. Roca. He has since seen nearly every specimen of humanity on its native soil. The zoology of the sea, botany, geology, geography, glaciers, and aviation subsequently occupied his attention in turn and furnished him with the material for eighty scientific works. Some of Prince Roland's discoveries in plant life have been of great value to the scientific world, as confirming the theory of the existence of an ancient continent in the Pacific, comprising parts of South America, Australia, Madagascar, and India.

The Prince lives on the Avenue d'Iena, in a spacious mansion big enough to be called a palace, but resembling more the quarters of an important public institution. There is an air of business all about the place. In addition to a million and more of natural history specimens, all catalogued and described in voluminous publications, there is a library of 200,000 scientific works.

The Prince's latest publication treats of 948 groups of ferns, among which are thity-five new species and twenty-four hitherto unknown forms of old species. These latest discoveries bring the Prince's collection of ferns up to about 351,000 different varieties; his botanical collection altogether comprises 900,000 to 1,000,000 specimens.

Prince Roland has very agreeable recollections of two visit to the United States, in the course of which he studied the country thoroughly. What appealed to him most was the remarkable development of American universities and the means for scientific research.

"America is doing wonders in scientific research," he said. "You are devoting more money to it than any other nation and science has now gone so deeply into the mysteries of nature that much money is required for further researches; America will one day lead the world."

As to the war and its complications, the Prince is obliged to maintain some reserve on account of his delicate position as member of a proscribed family and as father-in law of Prince George, the brother of the King of Greece.

"When a nation goes to war," he said, however, "it should wage war to the limit, and when the adversary resorts to methods not countenanced by usage or by the common rules of humanity he should be paid in kind. I have no criticism to make on the policy adopted by the United States; it has occurred to me, however, that President Wilson is a prodigious note writer."

# GERMANS IN OCCUPATION OF FRENCH POSITION ON THE RIDGE OF HAUCOURT

## Complete Avocourt Success; General Situation Otherwise Unchanged

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters. March 23.—Western theater.—The German success near the forest of Avocourt was completed by the occupation of French *points d'appui* on the mountain ridge south-west of Haucourt. About 450 prisoners were made.

Otherwise, the general situation on the western front is unchanged.

Eastern theater.—Yesterday, the Russians showed their main agressive activity during the night. They advanced several times with strong forces against the German positions at the bridge-head of Jakobstadt, on both sides of the railway Mitau-Jakobstadt and four times against the German lines north of Vidzy. On the front north-west of Postavy, the number of prisoners taken reached 14 officers and 819 men.

No more important attacks were made by the Russians at this place, apparently on account of the overwhelming losses they had suffered. They advanced several times, however, with renewed force, between the Narotsch and Visnienev lakes.

Great sacrifices of men and ammunition brought the Russians not even the smallest advantage, neither in these attacks nor in several local enterprises at other places, against the unshaken German defense.

Berlin, March 23.—The following further subscriptions have been made to the fourth German war loan: Rheinische Provinzialbank, with its connecting savings banks: 370 million Marks. Dusseldorf savings bank 20 million Marks.

At the annual conference of the social democratic party, it was decided to propose the following motion in the Reichstag: "The Reichstag expresses the expectation that, in the negotiations about the use of the submarine weapon, everything will be avoided that might damage the justified interests of neutral nations and cause unnecessary intersification and extension of the war. The Reichstag rather expects that the Government will take the necessary measures in order to soon bring on a peace which assures an unassailable political independence and economical liberty of evolution of the German Empire."

The Poldhu wireless service, on March 23, disseminated the most astounding report, which may be called the boldest invention that has been made during the war until now. The Poldhu service asserts "that Germany has decided to endeavor to stop all steamship traffic between the British Isles and all other European countries, whether neutral or not. This decision was conveyed to the directors of the Holland-America Line by Herr Ballin and explains the recent sinking of many neutral ships, including the Tubantia."

It can be stated on absolute authority that Germany, while firmly decided to carry out the submarine war on the lines of the memorandum communicated to the neutrals, that is to say, against armed enemy merchantmen, by no means extended this warfare beyond the limits thus fixed. It is further absolutely untrue that Herr Ballin sent any such or similar message to the directors of the Holland-America Line.

When interviewed by a representative of the Deutsche Ueberseedienst, Herr Ballin stated that he had already sent telegrams to the Holland-America Line and the Koningligke Paketvaart-Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Mail), assuring them that any report of this character is absolutely spurious. Herr Ballin further stated in these telegrams that his private information is fully confirmed by the statement of the German Admiralty, according to which the steamer Tubantia was most certainly not sunk by the Germans.

All these inventions undoubtedly form the most sensational and almost incredible chapter of the present international campaign against Germany.

The American citizen, Mr. R. Schilling, Consul of Guatemala, has returned to Stuttgart and said in an interview, in regard to the sinking of the steamer Tubantia, that torpedoing was out of the question. He further said that it was impossible that the error was committed by a submarine, as the whole ship was clearly illuminated by search-lights and electrical signs, showing the name and nationality of the ship.

Consul Schilling concluded from the hollow sound of the explosion that the sinking of the ship was caused by a floating mine. He finally expressed astonishment that the ship, contrary to the affirmations of Dutch papers in Amsterdam, crossed the dangerous zone during night time.

The committee for the regulation of parliamentary business, composed of members of the Senior Convent of Reichstag, decided that the motion to discuss the question of submarine warfare shall be laid on the table of the Reichstag. The Conservative and National Liberal parties agreed to this decision.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger, commenting upon the reported progress yesterday of the German troops north-east of Avocourt, states that the French position on the line Bethincourt-Malancourt is now menaced from the east by the new German position on Mort Homme and from the west by the position in the forest north-east of Avocourt, which was stormed by the Germans yesterday. The town of Avocourt, which, of course, is menaced itself, is 7 kilometers distant, being covered by forts and heights on the important railway line Verdun-Paris.

The commander of the Moewe, Count Dohna-Schlodien, interviewed by a representative of the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, gave interesting details about the capture of enemy vessels by the Moewe. Off Madeira, the British steamer Appam was sighted.

After a long deliberation, in view of the fact that the Appam had bullion and passengers on board, he finally signalled: "Stop immediately." As the captain did not obey the order, he fired one warning shot, after which the steamer stopped.

When they crossed at the left of the Appam, they noticed sailors of the British navy on board, who were about to direct guns against them. These sailors were driven away by rifle-fire.

At first, panic reigned on board, which only ceased when the German prize crew arrived on board and tranquillized the people. On board of the Appam, besides 4 officers and 30 sailors of the British navy, cases containing gold were found in the safe. They later brought the gold to Germany.

After the capture of the Appam, the steamer Clan Mactavish was sighted at 4.30 a.m. As it was a fast steamer, the Moewe could only approach it after a long persecution. Then they morsed: "What is the ship's name?" The Clan Mactavish, mistrusting them somehow, answered "Who are you?"

They answered: "This is a German cruiser. Stop immediately." The Clan Mactavish replied: "I have stopped," but continued to steam at full speed. At the same time the wireless operator of the Moewe informed the count that the Clan Mactavish used its radio station. After the first warning shot they fired a grenade, which exploded on the bridge.

An engagement ensued, until, after having been hit several times, the Clan Mactavish morsed: "We stop at all." One month later, at night-time, a ship was sighted, the nationality of which they were unable to ascertain.

"The most clever captain," when asked, gave a name which could not be found in any ship's index. When asked again, he then gave another name. The captain afterwards said that in his confusion he really had forgotten the name he gave first. Count Dohna humurously added: "Well, it was quite indifferent under which name the ship was sunk, but it was a pity that we had to sink a steamer with a thousand bottles of Pommery on board, since we ourselves had no more of this stuff."

# *Firm Makes Baby Hammock for Auto*

A company of Seattle, Wash., recently has placed on the market a novel hammock, a simple contrivance to hold the baby on long motor trips. It is made of strong materials and hooks from the robe rail on the back of the front seats to any projection at the back of the rear seat. Adjustable straps become springs which protect the baby from any jar, and the hammock is built throughout so that accident to the infant is impossible.


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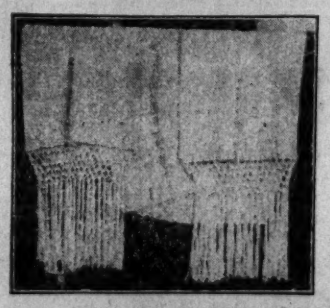

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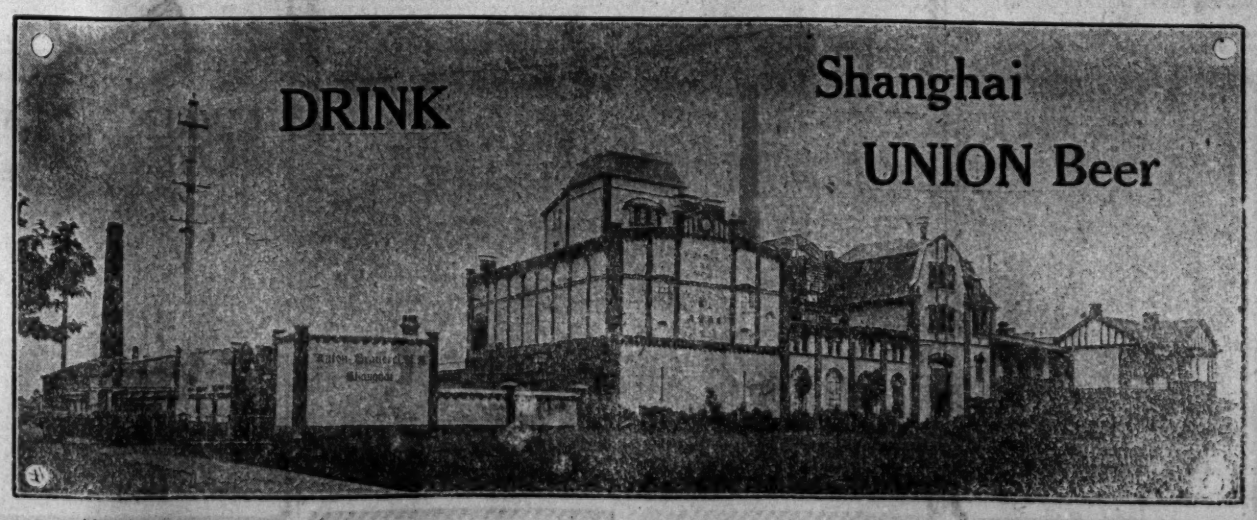

## U. S. Court for China

In the case of the United States of America vs. James Francis Leddy, Judge C. S. Lobingier presiding, judgment was rendered yesterday as follows:

Syllabus: Drunkenness constitutes no legal excuse for crime though it may be considered in fixing the penalty.

On March 17, 1916, the accused pleaded guilty to an information charging him with

"the crime of Grand Larceny, —in that the said JAMES FRANCIS LEDDY, on a day or days, between February 25, 1916 and March 1, 1916, at Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, did feloniously take and carry away from on board the steam-ship Seward" certain personal property of the value of more than thirty-five dollars.

By two acts of Congress (1) the penalty for this offense is fixed at not less than one and not more than ten years. The accused offers evidence that he had previously led a respectable life and it is urged in his behalf that the offense was committed while under the influence of liquor. In the Anglo-American law, however, this constitutes no excuse for crime. As stated by a writer (2) of authority

"It is true that the sanctions of the law cannot be supposed to exert an equal influence on the mind and conduct of a person in this state; but the initiation of the crime may be said to date back to the time when the offender took steps to deprive himself of his reason. It is evident that if drunkenness were allowed to excuse, the gravest crimes might be committed with impunity by those who either counterfeited the state or actually assumed it."

In fixing the penalty, however, it is permissible to consider intoxication as an extenuating circumstance and this we are disposed to apply in the case at bar by imposing the minimum of the term of imprisonment prescribed by the statute. His counsel has further asked that sentence be suspended for the present in order to allow the accused to find employment within the jurisdiction of the Court. On March 21 opportunity was given for the accused to seek such employment and a reasonable time allowed for obtaining it, but it appears that none has been obtained and that there is no likelihood that any will be. Whether in case such an arrangement could have been made it should have operated so as to relieve defendant of punishment we need not now determine, but we are of the opinion that it will be better for the accused to serve his sentence as soon as possible and reap the benefit of whatever deterrent effects it may have. We shall allow him credit for the time actually served in confinement since his arrest but that is as much as we feel justified in doing.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that the accused be, and he hereby is, sentenced to one year of imprisonment, dating from the day of his incarceration, March 7, 1916; that said sentence be served in the Prison for American convicts at Shanghai, China, until the accused can be transferred to Bilibid Prison, at Manila, territory of the Philippines, where the balance thereof shall be served and that he pay the costs of this prosecution.

1. Act of March 3, 1899, chaps. 429, sec. 41, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, 1258 (Alaska Compiled Laws, sec. 1921); Act of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Chap. 854, p. 1324 (District of Columbia Code, sec. 826.)
2. Harris, Criminal Law, (3rd ed.) 28.

## Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

## Siccawei Weather Report

24.—Depression still very deep in Hokkaido Island. The anticyclone continues to prevail in Central China. Regular monsoon. Fine weather in the Yangtsze Valley.

25.—Fine weather very constant. Calm and clear atmosphere. The pressure keeps above the normal means.

### Meteorological Readings

Saturday, March 25, 1916.

| WEATHER. | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm. | 769.10 | 770.21 |
| ,, ,, Inches | 30.28 | 30.32 |
| Variation in m. for 24 h | -2.92 | -1.91 |
| Variation in m. for 12 h | -1.07 | -1.31 |
| Wind: Direction | N | NNE |
| Wind: Kilom per hour | 10 | 5 |
| Wind: Miles | 6.2 | 3.1 |
| Temperature: Cen | 2°1 | 11°2 |
| Temperature: Fahr. | 15.8 | 52.2 |
| Humidity: co | 83 | 37 |
| Nebulosity: 0-10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rainfall mm | — | — |
| Rainfall inches | — | — |


**The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited.**

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916. 9056

**The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1916. 9172

**Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 8883

**Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916. 8884

**The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Company, Limited**

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent (being at the rate of One Tael per share) on the issued capital of the Company payable on and after April 7th, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register at March 31st, 1916.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 7th April, both days inclusive.

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES

Shareholders who are entitled to participate in the issue of new shares offered by circular dated January 8, 1916, are reminded that the last date fixed for acceptance of the offer accompanied by payment to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is March 31st, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, March 21, 1916. 9143

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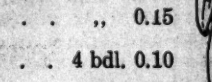
## Fresh Vegetables

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cauliflower | $0.15 | French Beans lb. | $0.15 |
| Red Cabbage ea | 0.05 | Green Peas ,, | 0.15 |
| White ,, ea | 0.10 | Tomatoes ,, | 0.15 |
| Curling ,, lb. | 0.08 | Radish 4 bdl. | 0.10 |
| Turnips bdl. | 0.05 | Beet Root bdl. | 0.05 |
| Cucumbers 3 p. | 0.20 | Onions lb. | 0.15 |
| Potatoes 10 lbs. | 0.25 | Endives | 0.05 |

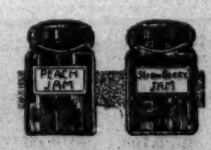
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchovies lb. | $0.60 | Biscuits in Tins | $1.00—1.30 |
| ,, Boneless, Glass | 0.85 | ,, Loose Asorted lb. | 0.60 |
| ,, Paste, Tin | 0.40 | ,, Soda, Salt ,, | 0.25 |
| Ammonia, Scrubb's | 0.80 | ,, Dog 5 lbs. | 0.40 |
| Apples, Fresh lb. | 0.15 | Butter, Golden Churn tin. | 0.90 |
| Asparagus | 0.85—0.60 | ,, Siberian Cooking ,, | 0.90 |
| ,, Tips | 0.60 | ,, ,, Table ,, | 1.00 |
| | | ,, ,, Canned Sibrco ,, | 1.20 |
| | | ,, Australian Daisy ,, | 1.25 |
| | | ,, Crisco | 1.55—0.80 |
| | | ,, Danish Plum | 1.10 |
| | | Butterscotch packet | 0.35 |
| | | Candles ,, | 0.25 |
| | | Capers bot. | 0.25 |
| | | Catsup Tomatoes | 0.25 |



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, Homemade lb. | 0.50 | Celery Salt | $0.35 |
| ,, American ,, | 0.65 | Castor Oil bot. | 0.35 |
| ,, 1 lb. tin. ,, | 0.60 | Cayenne Pepper | 0.35 |
| Baking Powder, Royal ,, | 0.45 | Corn Flakes packet | 0.50 |
| Bath Brick ,, | 0.15 | Cream of Wheat ,, | 0.65 |
| Bay Leaves ,, | 0.80 | Cereal, Postum | 1.40—0.80 |
| Barley, Pearl ,, | 0.20 | Cheese American lb. | 0.80 |
| Beans, White, Dried ,, | 0.25 | ,, Siberian ,, | 1.00 |
| ,, Lima ,, | 0.25 | ,, Cream, Prepared ,, | 0.80 |
| ,, Baked (Heinz) ,, | 0.60 | Cherries in Maraschino | 1.00 |
| ,, Pork Heinz Tomato ,, | 0.60 | Chocolate, Star California | 0.35 |
| Beef, Dried Sliced ,, | 0.45 | ,, Cadbury's in tin. | 1.35—0.40 |
| ,, Corned Libby ,, | 0.70 | ,, American lb. | 1.20 |
| ,, ,, M. K. ,, | 0.60 | ,, Hersheys, Milk | 0.35—0.20 |
| Bird Seed Packet | 0.30 | ,, ,, Almond | 0.35—0.20 |
| Blanco ,, | 0.10 | Cocoanuts ea. | 0.35 |
| Blacklead, Jet Black ,, | 0.10 | Cinnamon Stick | 0.10 |
| Borax ,, | 0.30 | ,, Ground tin. | 0.25 |
| Brass Polish | 0.20—0.10 | | |
| Bovril 4 oz. | 1.35 | | |
| Boston Brown Bread | 0.60 | | |
| Buckwheat lb. | 0.25 | | |
| Bread, Rye ,, | 0.12 | | |
| ,, White ,, | 0.10 | | |

12 lb. for $1.00

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee Beans, green lb. | $0.50 | Flour, Shanghai lb. | $0.07 |
| ,, roasted, ground tin. | 0.80 | ,, American ,, | 0.10 |
| ,, Mocha best ,, | 1.00 | Florida Water | 0.80 |
| ,, Chicory pack | 0.40 | Gelatine Knot | 0.40 |
| ,, Kneipp ,, | 0.65 | Ginger Ground bot. | 0.35 |
| Chutney, Major Grey 1.10 | 0.70 | Glycerine Soap | 0.25 |
| ,, Mango 1.10 | 0.70 | Grape Nuts | 0.55 |
| Clams, tins | 0.40 | Green Peas tin | 0.50 |
| Cocoa, van Houten 1.85 0.95 | 0.50 | ,, ,, dried lb. | 0.25 |
| Cod Fish lb. | 0.35 | Ground Rice tin | 0.40 |
| Corn Starch pack | 0.25 | Ham, Cooked lb. | 0.80 |
| Corn Flour ,, | 0.25 | ,, Huntley (York) ,, | 0.90 |
| Corigliano Juice bot. | 0.60 | Herrings, Salt $0.25 | 0.10 |
| Cranberries lb. | 0.40 | ,, Matjes | 0.30 |
| Currants, dried ,, | 0.40 | ,, Smoked ea. | 0.20 |
| Curry Paste 1.10 | 0.70 | ,, In Jelly ,, | 0.15 |
| ,, Powder | 0.30 | ,, Picked Rolled ,, | 0.15 |
| Crisco 1.55 | 0.80 | ,, Rollmops tin | 0.80 |
| Custard Powder | 0.60 | Honey bot. | 0.85 |
| Dates, Balsora 1 lb. Pack | 0.35 | Hops, California ½ $0.50 | 0.25 |
| Devilled Ham tin | 0.40 | | |
| Eggs, Fresh e.a. | 0.02 | | |
| Electro Silicon bot. | 0.30 | | |
| Essences: Almond, Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberries, Raspberry | 0.35 | | |
| Large Vanilla | 0.50 | | |
| Eels, Smoked $0.60 | 0.30 | | |
| ,, in Jelly lb. | 0.80 | | |
| ,, ,, ,, tin. | 0.80 | | |




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jams, Home made in nice Glasses | 0.50 | |
| | 0.35 | |
| | 0.30 | |
| ,, Southwell ,, ,, ,, | 0.50 | |
| ,, C & B ½ | $0.45 | 0.35 |
| ,, IXL | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| Kippered Herring tin | | 0.60 |
| Lard, prepared lb. | | 0.40 |
| ,, ,, tin | | 0.50 |

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 25, 1916.
**Money and Bullion**

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars: Market rate: | 72.55 |
| S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch... | — |
| Bar Silver ..... | — |
| Copper Cash .....per tael | 1915 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| buying rate, @ 2-9¾ Tls. | 7.11 |
| Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $ | 9.77 |
| Peking Bar ..... | 365 |
| Nativt Interest ..... | .06 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver ..... | 28 1/16d. |
| Bank rate of discount ..... | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. ..... | % |
| 4 m-s. ..... | % |
| 6 m-s. ..... | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London.....Fr. | 28.33 |
| Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$ | 477 |
| Consols .....£ | — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| London .....T.T. | 2-9¾ |
| London .....Demand | 2-9 13/16 |
| India .....T.T. | 208¾ |
| Paris .....T.T. | 396½ |
| Paris .....Demand | 397 |
| New York .....T.T. | 66¾ |
| New York .....Demand | 66⅞ |
| Hongkong .....T.T. | 73¼ |
| Japan .....T.T. | 75 |
| Batavia .....T.T. | 159 |

**Banks' Buying Rates**

| | |
|---|---|
| London .....4 m-s. Cdts. | 2-10 3/16 |
| London .....4 m-s. Docy. | 2-10 5/16 |
| London .....6 m-s. Cdts. | 2-11⅛ |
| London .....6 m-s. Docy. | 2-11¼ |
| Paris .....4 m-s. | 416 |
| New York .....4 m-s. | 69⅛ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £1 | @ 2/7¼ | | £1 = | Hk. Tls. | 6.84 |
| France | „ 385 | Hk.Tls. | 1 = | Francs | 4.07 |
| Marks | „ " | „ | 1 = | Marks | 3.05 |
| Gold $ | „ 62⅝ | Gold $ | 1 = | Hk. Tls. | 1.44 |
| Yen | „ 80½ | Hk.Tls. | 1 = | Yen | 1.38 |
| Rupees | „ 15 | „ | 1 = | Rupees | 2.19 |
| Roubles | „ 198 | „ | 1 = | Roubles | 2.15 |
| Mex. $ | „ 1.50 | „ | 1 = | Mex. | $1.50 |

No quotation.

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange**
**Bank of China**
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.525
Chinese Dollars, 72.5125
On Peking, Demand, 105½
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅜
On Newchwang, Demand, 84⅜
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅛
On Chungking, Demand, 112
On Nanchang, Demand, 73⅛
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, 98⅛
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 7/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅜
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86¾
March 25, 1916.

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 24.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 6¼d. Buyers.
Tendency of market: Quiet.
Last quotation, London, March 23:
Spot: 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

## U.K. METAL MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 24.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b. ..... | 113 | 10 | 0 |
| American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b..... | 136 | 0 | 0 |
| Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. | 35 | 7 | 6 |
| Tinplates, I.C.W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales ..... | 0 | 30 | +3 |
| Standard Tin (Cash) ..... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b... | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard Tin (3 Months) . | 194 | 0 | 0 |

## COMMERCIAL CABLE

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 24.—Today's rates and prices are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheques on London at Paris Fcs. | 28.45 |
| Bar Silver Spot ..... | 28 1/16d. |
| Market rate Discount..... | 4 5/16% |
| Egyptian Cotton Brown... | 10.94d. |
| Scinde and Bengal Cotton. | 5.70d. |
| Mid-American Cotton ..... | 7.73d. |
| Plantation Rubber, March | 3s. 6d. Buyers |
| Indian Tea ..... | 9 7/16d. |
| Ceylon Tea ..... | 10 3/16d. |


**"BICKERTON'S"**
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.


## Stock Exchange
**Transactions**

Shanghai, March 25, 1916.
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**
Central Stores $9.00
S'hai Lands Tls. 104.00
Almas Tls. 17.75
Ayer Tawah X.N.I. Tls. 50.00
Butes Tls. 2.12½
Butes Tls. 2.15
Consolidated Tls. 5.12½
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50
Trams "B" Tls. 95.00
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50
New Engineering Tls. 10.75
Langkats Tls. 37.25
**Direct Business Reported**
Butes Tls. 2.15
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.00
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50

## Sharebrokers' Association
**Transactions**

Shanghai, March 25, 1916.
**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**
Butes Tls. 2.15 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.15 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.55 March
Chemors Tls. 2.40 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.55 April
Kotas Tls. 14.50 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.65 April
Chengs Tls. 4.90 cash
**Direct**
Consolidateds Tls. 5.12½ March
Almas Tls. 18.00 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.00 May
Gulas Tls. 11.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 25.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.12½ cash
Chemors Tls. 2.42½ March
Ayer Tawah Tls. 49.00 March
Tebongs Tls. 34.00 March


**The Cathay Trust, Ltd.**

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.**

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

**The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.**
AND
**The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.**

*Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi*
*Head Office: Shanghai.*
*Branches all over China.*

*Fire and Marine* Capital $1,200,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHUEN, Manager.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.


# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements


**Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... | 1,200,000 |

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Peking |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cebu | Kulala-Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taiping |
| Haiphong | Medan | (F.M.S.) |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| | | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

**Banque de L'Indo-China**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | Frs. 48,000,000.00 |
| Reserves ..... „ | 48,000,000.00 |

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mongtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Pondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Hankeou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARADIN, Manager.

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ..... | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | |
| Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. | $15,000,000 |
| Silver ..... | 18,000,000 |
| | $33,000,000 |
| Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... | $15,000,000 |

*Head Office: HONGKONG.*
*Court of Directors:*
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

**Russo-Asiatic Bank**

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) ..... | 45,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 22,000,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital contributed by the Chinese Government .... | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,733,000 |

*Head Office:* PETROGRAD.
*Paris Office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London Office:* 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

*Bankers:*
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailan | Peking |
| Calcutta | Hankow | Shanghai |
| ChangchunHarbin | | Tientsin |
| (Kwan- | Hongkong | Tsingtau |
| chendze) | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Nicolayowsk | Yokohama |
| Dalny (Dairen) o-A | | |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

**The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.**
9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.
All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

**International Banking Corporation**

*Head Office:*
60, Wall Street, New York.
London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid-up .....U.S. | $3,250,000 |
| Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. | 4,210,000 |
| U.S. | $7,460,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England,
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

*Branches and Agents All over the World.*
THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
G. HOGG, Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

**Banque Industrielle de Chine.**

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
/8 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.
HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

**Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited**
*(Established 1880.)*

*Head Office:* YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed .....Yen | $48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... „ | 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... „ | 20,400,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Sydney |
| Changchun | Lyons | Sinanfu |
| Dalny | Mukden | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tokio |
| Hongkong | New York | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Peking | |

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.
March 10, 1916.

**The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital ..... | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund..... | 500,000 |

*Bankers:*
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7, Nanking Road.

**Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij**
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tandjong Balei |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djember | Penang | Tegal |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tjilatap |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | Singapore | |
| Medan | Soerabaia | |

*London Bankers:*—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

**THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED**
33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital ... | $20,000,000.00 |
| Subscribed Capital .. | 14,000,000.00 |
| Fully Paid Up Capital | 4,000,000.00 |
| Liabilities ..... | $10,000,000.00 |

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | Manila | Seattle |
| Bangkok | Malta | Somarang |
| Batavia | Melbourne | Singapore |
| Benkolen | Milan | Soerabaya |
| Bombay | Moscow | Sydney |
| Calcutta | New York | Tokio |
| Cheribon | Osaka | Vladivostock |
| Hongkong | Padang | Wellington |
| Honolulu | Paris | Yokohama |
| London | Rangoon | |
| Macassar | San Francisco | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
8671.

**The Bank of China.**

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | $60,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | $10,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

**BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS**

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

**Commercial Bank of China**
*Head Office:* SHANGHAI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Sh. Tls. 5,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Sh. Tls. 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.


## CHAFE AT 'SACRED UNION'

**French Revolutionary Socialists Say Labor Is Still Oppressed**

Paris, February 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The breach between the revolutionary and the less violent element of the Socialist Party in France is likely to be widened by contentions over labor conditions during the war. The "sacred union" of all parties, helped by the censor, has kept the strife under cover since the beginning of hostilities, but there are many signs now that the fire is only smoldering.

A. Merrheim, Secretary of the Metal Workers' Union and one of the militants of the revolutionary party, and A. Bourderon, another leader of the Confederation (General Labor Federation), attended the international Socialist conference at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, in September, and signed the joint manifesto of the French and German delegates. That declaration attributed to the Governments of all the nations at war responsibility for the war; it also averred that the "sacred union" declared in all the belligerent countries profited only the capitalist regime.

As the result of their participation in the Zimmerwald conference, Comrades Merrheim and Bourderon were declared "suspect" by the sections of the Socialist Party of the Department of the Seine, and all members were invited to "keep aloof from them."

"So long as the war lasts, or so long as martial law is maintained, we can do nothing," said Merrheim to The Associated Press, "but as soon as the war is over there will be a rendering of accounts; our action then may be very abrupt and violent."

Merrheim and his comrades of the General Federation of Labor repudiate utterly the Socialist politicians—Deputies and Ministers; they are advocates of "direct action" outside the routine of politics. The Metal Workers' Union, however, maintained relations with the Socialist Minister of Munitions, Albert Thomas, until the last of May, when it sent him an ultimatum declaring that if certain conditions which it regarded as abuses in the munition factories were not abolished in two months from that date, the Secretary would break off relations with him on that subject.

Merrheim charges that the workers are not getting their share of the $360,000,000 the Government is distributing monthly in France.

He exhibited a letter from a mechanic earning 85 centimes (17 cents) an hour making shells, who complained that barbers, saloon keepers, painters and masons assigned through political influence to the same work made from 1 franc (20 cents) to 1 franc 20 centimes (24 cents) an hour. The average wages of lathe workers before the war was 1 franc 20 centimes an hour.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. & S. B. | $800 |
| Chartered | £52 |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy. | 3. |
| Cathay, pref. | 6.80. |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $422½ B. |
| North China | Tls. 182½. |
| Union of Canton | $1005 B. |
| Yangtsze | $300 B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $162 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | $415 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref. | |
| Indo-China Def. | Tls. 128. |
| "Shell" | 98s. 9d. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 16½ |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 50 B. |
| Kochien | Tls. 22 S. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 11.85 B. |
| Oriental Cons. | 37s. 6d |
| Philippine | Tls. 2.85. |
| Raub | Tls. 3¼. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | old 120½ B. new 115½ B |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 67 |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 10 B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 93. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $71½. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land. | Tls. 106. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 104 Sa. |
| Wei-hai-wei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Central Stores | $9½ S. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 80 B. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 52 B. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 140. |
| E-wo Pref. | Tls. 112¾ B. |
| International | Tls. 75½ |
| International Pref. | Tls. 76 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 70 |
| Soy Chee | Tls. 41 S. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 93¼. |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 13½ B. |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 5.65. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. | Tls. 106 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Anglo-German Br'y | $95 N. |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Flour Mill | Tls. 6 S. |
| China Sugar | Tls. 142 B. |
| Green Island | $10.05 B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 37 B. |
| Major Bros | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 112½ B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall & Holtz | $16½ B. |
| Llewellyn | $62½ |
| Lane, Crawford | $100 |
| Moutrie | $38 N. |
| Watson | $7.20 Sa. |
| Weeks | $18¾ B. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 17¾ B. |
| Amherst | Tls. 2 B. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 14.40 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 7 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 48½ B. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 2½. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 7 B. |
| Bute | Tls. 2.10 B. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 2.40 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 17 B. |
| Cheng | Tls. 4.90 B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 5.10 B. |
| Dominion | Tls. 18 B. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 11¼ B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 24½ S. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 12 S. |
| Kapala | Tls. 1¼ B. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 27¾ B. |
| Karan | Tls. 18½ B. |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 14½ B. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 22 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 19½ B. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 14 |
| Permata | Tls. 7½ |
| Repah | Tls. 1.60 B. |
| Samagaga | Tls. 1½. |
| Seekee | Tls. 10½ B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 2.15 B. |
| Senawang | Tls. 24¾ B. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1.52½ B. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7¼ B. |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. | Tls. 15. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 2.45 B. |
| Sungala | Tls. 3 B. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 15½ B. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 8 B. |
| S'hai Kelantan | Tls. 1.40 S. |
| Taiping | Tls. 3½ B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 15 S. |
| Tebong | Tls. 34 B. |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2½ S. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 8¼ B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 100. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 16 B. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 95 B. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 32 |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 96 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 288¾ x.d. |

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**

**Telephone No. 398**

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 24 was 158 tons."

## AUDITORS REPORT ON BK. OF CHINA, SHANGHAI

### Lowe, Bingham and Matthews State Financial Position Is Satisfactory

Following on Mr. Passeri's (adviser to the Ministry of Finance) letter regarding the affairs of the Bank of China, which appeared in yesterday's issue of The China Press, the following detailed report, prepared by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, will be found of interest:

Shanghai, March 16, 1916.

The Governor
The Bank of China,
Peking.

Dear Sir.—In accordance with instructions received we beg to report that during the past week we have been making an investigation of the affairs of the Bank as shown in a Balance sheet drawn up on March 4, 1916.

At the commenecment we may say that all our requirements as Investigators have been promptly and satisfactorily complied with.

Organisation.—We report that in our opinion your organisation is excellent. Full schedules have been supplied, supporting the balance sheet items in a manner entirely satisfactory, and we are confident that no other Bank could have done better. The accuracy of the schedules is commendable when the rapidity of their preparation is considered. Each schedule was very carefully investigated by us, and a very full comparison made with the actual books from which they were extracted.

Management.—This scarcely comes within the scope of our duties but we are convinced the Management is sound and careful because the organisation of the staff is good, whilst we are satisfied that Loans against security have been wisely and carefully made.

Bank notes issue.

Bank notes of other banks.

Bank notes of branches.

Silver in Treasury (in coin and sycee).

These we investigated on Sunday, 12th instant a very through check being made. We are satisfied that the notes coins and sycee said to have been in the treasury on March 4 were in fact actually there.

Government Accounts.—It is very pleasing to report that there is no sign of abuse of privilege and that instead of the Government being overdrawn (as might, possibly, have been expected) we were glad to find that in fact that the Bank had Government funds in hand to the extent of $608,215.66 made up as under:—

| | due to Bank Dollars | due by Bank Dollars |
|---|---|---|
| Fixed Loans Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu | 200,000 | |
| Overdrafts on Current Accounts Ministry of Finance | 685,551 | |
| Interest paid on Government bonds under direction of Minister of Finance | 160,000 | |
| Temporary Advances and Sundry Debters Ministry of Finance Tls. 10 | 13 | |
| Special Deposits Provincial Revenue, Taxes and Salt Gabelle | | 1,653,780 |
| Balance due by Bank of China to the Government, | 608,215 | |
| | 1,653,780 | 1,653,780 |

Loans and Securities.—We have examined these very carefully and have inspected the securities. We have been able to value crtain of the securities ourselves, independently of the Bank such as cotton (raw, yarn and ginned) piece good-wheat-silk and rubber shares and in each case there undoubtly is a sound and safe margin. In the case of Loan against Government Bank one might expect you to be mode liberal than other Banks we find the following Loans so secured:

| Loan Face value | Govt. Bonds value | Market value | Margin | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $35,000 | 60,000 | 48,000 | 7,000 | 20 |
| 25,000 | 40,000 | 28,000 | 3,000 | 12 |
| 93,243 | 141,000 | 98,700 | 5,456 | about 6 |
| 3,147 | 10,000 | 7,000 | 3,853 | over 100 |
| 2,800 | 5,425 | 3,797 | 997 | about 35 |

Property Land and Godowns.—These are valued in the balance sheet at $406,881 but we have seen a valuation made by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas in 1911 valuing the properties at Tls. 325,801 at ex. 73 $446,302 or a surplus of $39,420 and we understand the value of the property has increased since Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas made their valuation and could be readily sold-We have seen the title deeds with declaration of trust attached and they are in order.

Investments $73,754—These consist of

| | Face value $ | Market value $ | Loss $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8% Military bonds | 50,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 |
| 6% Internal Loan | 28,175 | 19,722 | 8,453 |
| Chin Hua bonds | 580 | 580 | — |
| | 78,755 | 60,302 | 18,453 |

and they appear in the statement at their market value which is in order Amounts due by head office branches and agencies.—As is usual in case of this sort we have had to assume the accuracy of the figures submitted to us. The Balances have however been carefully compared with the Shanghai books and agree therewith, and we have no reason whatever for doubting their accuracy.

Cost of Bank Notes.—This amount has been allowed to remain as and asset as we understand the cost is being refunded by Head Office and in any case it is an expense that quite properly can be written off over a number of years. The original cost of the notes was $26,684 in 1914 and since then over 50% has been written off.

In conclusion the position of the Bank is as follows:—

| | $ |
|---|---|
| Total Assets | $13,677,732 |
| Less Liabilities | 13,642,463 |
| Surplus of assets over liabilities at Shanghai | 35,268 |

In addition to this surplus you have a secret reserve of at least $39,420 between what your godown property cost you and Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas' valuation of 1911. The Head Office balance include the profits of Shanghai yearly transferred to Peking, that would otherwise appear as reserves of the Shanghai Office in the Balance sheet.

In short we consider the financial position of the Bank in Shanghai to bo satisfactory.

Yours faithfully
(Sd.) LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.

**Statement of Affairs at March 4, 1916**
Bank of China, Shanghai Office.

| Liabilities | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|
| Due to the Public and of Government Departments | 10,260,439.97 | |
| Bank Notes in Circulation | 3,382,024.00 | |
| Surplus of Assets over Liabilities at Shanghai | 35,268.58 | |
| | 13,677,732.55 | |

Examined and found correct subject to our report of this date.

(Signed) Lowe Binghams and Matthews Auditors.
Shanghai, March 16, 1916.

| Assets | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|
| Due by the Public and by Government Departments | 3,507,068.76 | |
| Amounts Due by Head Office, Branches and Agencies | 2,694,970.59 | |
| Cost of Bank Notes | 12,049.31 | |
| Furniture | 1,250.05 | |
| Property, Land and Godowns North Thibet Rd., North Szechuen Rd. and Soochow Creek (at cost) | 406,881.90 | |
| Investments (reduced to Market Value) | 60,302.00 | |
| Reserve against Note Issue at Head Office, Peking (in accordance with statutes | 400,000.00 | |
| In Shanghai Treasury | 2,982,024.00 | |
| | 3,382,024.00 | |
| Cash in Shanghai Treasury | 3,064,926.63 | |
| Deposits and Current Accounts with Other Banks | 548,259.31 | |
| | 6,995,209.94 | |
| | 13,677,732.55 | |

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. S. Takahashi, Mr. A. Imasato, Mr. Y. Kobayashi, Mr. Y. Shigematsu, Mr. U. Aikawa, Mr. T. Tamizawa, Mr. H. Tsuda, Mr. S. Sakaki, Mr. K. Sakamoto, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lent and child, Mr. A. C. Goodfellow, Mr. C. S. Pagit, Miss J. Wikander, Miss A. R. V. Wilson, Mr. O. H. Tashijian, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Calver, Mr. K. Alcon, Mrs. J. Stock and 2 children, Mr. E. Bertes, Mr. M. S. Myers, Mr. S. F. Denby, Mr. S. S. Nazer, Mr. K. C. Rijbe, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mclouchlan and infant, Mr. Shu Chen-wang, Mr. F. Osawa, Mr. M. Tominaga, Mr. S. Negami, Mr. T. Kikutsi, Mr. S. Fujii, Mr. R. Hashio, Mr. Y. L. Chin.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Nibbs.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Rev. Father A. Biancolini.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Tientsin:—Mr. F. Kendall.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Vancouver: — Captain J. C. Breckenridge, Mr. B. Kazanjian, Mr. and Mrs. Darroch and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Lucker, Mr. J. Balcolm, Rev F. L. H. Pott, Mr. J. Whittall, Miss G. R. Whittall, Miss C. K. Williams. From Yokohama:—Mr. M. T. Stauffer, Mr. A. T. Adamson and son, Miss G. Tyler, Mrs. L. B. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett and 2 children. From Kobe:—Mr. R. L. Borgino, Mr. W. A., Brown, Mr. W. A. Brown, Jr., Mr. B. A. Robinson, Mr. L. Kampf, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. T. C. Hsu. From Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks, Miss Shanks, Miss Shanks.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Althouse, Mr. G. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Anderson and child, Miss B. Appel, Mr. and Mrs. de Jean de Battie, Master and Miss de Jean de Battie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bacon, Mr. A. W. Brown, Miss M. H. Brown, Mr. St. S. Brown, Mr. N. B. Bach, Mr. T. T. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davies, Mrs. C. M. Duffy and child, Rev. and Mrs. Dunlop and 2 children, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Mr. A. Forkes, Rev. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. J. A. Forman, Mrs. A. H. Gevyn, Rev. and Mrs. Geis, Mr. C. D. Gilkinson, Miss Y. Goodman, Mrs. R. Gellies and 3 children, Miss H. E. Henricks, Mr. H. M. Shuster, Mr. G. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Kato, Mr. R. Kanda, Mrs. Kampfer and child, Mr. M. H. Lawrence, Mrs. I. Leeman and child, Sisters St. Merre and Marie, Mr. G. W. Mong, Mr. J. L. McLaughlin, Mrs. and Miss Noyes, Mr. H. Patterson, Mrs. F. Palstone, Mr. D. W. Reid, Mr. A. Ritchie, Miss A. Seeman, Dr. and Mrs. Sibley and children, Rev. J. I. Smith, Miss A. H. Savage, Rev. and Mrs. Shellabear, Rev. and Mrs. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott and child, Mr. [illegible] Saderman, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. A. Shewan, Miss M. Spencer, Mr. E. J. Stanton, Mrs. Shewell Turner and child, Baroness von Winkler, J. I. W. and J. E. H. van Inges, Mr. [illegible] Kingschot, Mr. and Mrs. Winkler and child, Mr. O. D. Wood, Hon. C. A. de Witt, Miss D. Roach, Madame Allegre, Mr. C. U. Duffy, Mr. Lie Kokin, Mr. and Mrs. Ko Wang, Mrs. Sin Tak-Fun, Misses Gan[illegible] J. Sin, Deaconess Knapp, Capt. de Lapomerade, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lawrence, Mr. Leong Lo-iuen, Mr. and Mrs. Mayers, Mrs. Marquess, Mr. J. Perrean, Mr. E. Parsons, Mr. A. Persing, Mr. Ah Kee, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood, Mrs. S. Sigsand, Mr. R. E. Shaw, Mr. C. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Nigle Wells, Miss J. Bigelow.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. Silver.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

### SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916.

| Date and Place | Per | Chi. | Brit. | Fren | Ger. | USA | Russ. | Jap. | Eastern |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hankow | Kiangyung | .. | 6.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Kiangyung | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| **Tomorrow.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 8.30 | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swatow, Amoy | Choysang | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, U.S.A. & Europe | Yamashiro M. | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tientsin (E'day except Sunday) | Train | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Anhui | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Kiangyu | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dairy | Saiiki Maru | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan and U.S.A. | Yamashiro M. | 8.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Kiangyu | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| H'kong, C'tow, S'tow via H'kong | Anhui | 9.00 | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Swatow & Amoy via Swatow | Choysang | 9.00 | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.30 | 9.00 |
| Japan & beyond | Yamashiro M. via Pukow | .. | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia (Express) | | x9.00 | x8.30 | c8.00 | .. | .. | 6.00 | .. | 9.00 |
| **Tuesday, Mar. 28.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin | Pengtien | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | .. | .. | 1.30 | .. | 1.30 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Polynesien | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.00 |
| S., Ports, Straits, India, Europe U.S.A. | Polynesien | .. | .. | p1.30 | .. | .. | 2.30 | .. | 3.00 |
| Hankow | Luenyi | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Tuckwo | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Tuckwo | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Luenyi | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newchwang | Chekiang | 9.00 | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newchwang | Chihli | 9.00 | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tientsin | Kwangping | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | .. | 9.00 |
| Tientsin | Yochow | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| **Wednesday, Mar. 29.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Suez | Polynesien | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, U.S.A., Europe | Kasuga Maru | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Kinling | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Sinkiang | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, U.S.A. | Kasuga Maru | 8.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Kinling | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Sinkiang | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Moji, Japan & beyond | Kasuga Maru via Pukow | .. | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia | | x9.00 | .. | c8.00 | .. | .. | 6.00 | .. | 9.00 |
| **Thursday, Mar. 30.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin | Shengking | 8.30* | 9.00* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Friday, Mar. 31.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hankow | Poyang | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Poyang | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| **Saturday, Apr. 1.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin | Shuntien | 8.30* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Luchow | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Luchow | 9.00 | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia | via Pukow | .. | .. | c8.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Local Outport Mails

*Permanent Notice*

| Destination. | Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m. |
|---|---|
| Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking | 7.00 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China | 6.15 |
| Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places | 8.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China | 9.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports | 11.45 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports | 11.45 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places | 4.30 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China | 5.30 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train Sinchwang, Taipao and Sunking, Sungkiang, Pungking, Kashan, Kunting, Wangtin, Shaikh and Tungkiang, Changpu also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Shaohsing and Shaohan | 6.30 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Pungking, Kashan, Kunting and Tangsi, Shaikh and Tungkiang, Changpu also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaohsing and Shaohan | 12.30 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places | 5.30 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan | 6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m. |
| Woosung Train Ningpo, Chusan and Wenchow D. | 7.30 |
| Steamer Shanghai | |


AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Commencing Monday, March 27th.
For four nights only
"THE BLACK BOX"

"FORCES OF FLAME"
and
"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE"
In Four Reels.

THE Apollo THEATRE

VICTORIA THEATRE

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 25, 1916.

**Money and Bullion**

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars: Market rate: | 72.55 |
| S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch... | — |
| Bar Silver | — |
| Copper Cash .....per tael | 1915 |
| Sovereigns: | |
| buying rate, @ 2-9¾ Tls. | 7.11 |
| Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $ | 9.77 |
| Peking Bar | 365 |
| Nativt Interest | .06 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 28 1/16d. |
| Bank rate of discount | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. | % |
| 4 m-s. | % |
| 6 m-s. | % |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. | |
| Ex., Paris on London.....Fr. | 28.33 |
| Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$ | 477 |
| Consols .....£ | — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | T.T. | 2-9¾ |
| London | Demand | 2-9 13/16 |
| India | T.T. | 208¾ |
| Paris | T.T. | 396½ |
| Paris | Demand | 397 |
| New York | T.T. | 66¾ |
| New York | Demand | 66⅞ |
| Hongkong | T.T. | 73¼ |
| Japan | T.T. | 75 |
| Batavia | T.T. | 159 |

**Banks' Buying Rates**

| | |
|---|---|
| London .....4 m-s. Cdts. | 2-10 1/16 |
| London .....4 m-s. Docy. | 2-10 1/16 |
| London .....6 m-s. Cdts. | 2-11⅛ |
| London .....6 m-s. Docy. | 2-11¼ |
| Paris .....4 m-s. | 416 |
| New York .....4 m-s. | 69⅛ |

**CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £1 | @ 2/7½ | £1 = | Hk. Tls. | 6.84 |
| France | .. 385 | 1 = | Francs | 4.07 |
| Marks | .. " " | 1 = | Marks | 3.05 |
| Gold $ | .. 72⅝ Gold $ | 1 = | Hk. Tls. | 1.44 |
| Yen | .. 80⅝ Hk.Tls. | 1 = | Yen | 1.38 |
| Rupees | .. 65 " | 1 = | Rupees | 2.19 |
| Roubles | .. 198 " | 1 = | Roubles | 2.15 |
| Mex. $ | .. 1.50 " | 1 = | Mex. | $1.50 |

No quotation.

## Chinese Exchange Rates

**Rates of Exchange**
**Bank of China**
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.525
Chinese Dollars, 72.5125
On Peking, Demand, 105½
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅞
On Newchwang, Demand, 84⅜
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 112
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/16
On Foochow, Demand, 95 13/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, 98 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72⅜
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86¾

March 25, 1916.

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 24.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 6¼d. Buyers.
Tendency of market: Quiet.
Last quotation, London, March 23:
Spot: 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.
April to June delivery: 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

## U.K. METAL MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 24.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b. | 113 | 10 | 0 |
| American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. | 136 | 0 | 0 |
| Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. | 35 | 7 | 6 |
| Tinplates, I.C.W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Standard Tin (Cash) | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard Tin (3 Months) | 194 | 0 | 0 |

## COMMERCIAL CABLE

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 24.—Today's rates and prices are as follows:—

Cheques on London at Paris Fcs.28.45
Bar Silver Spot ..... 28 1/16d.
Market rate Discount..... 4⅝%
Egyptian Cotton Brown... 10.94d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton. 5.70d.
Mid-American Cotton ..... 7.73d.
Plantation Rubber, March 3s. 6d. Buyers
Indian Tea ..... 9⅞d.
Ceylon Tea ..... 10⅜d.


**"BICKERTON'S"**
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.


## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 25, 1916.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**
Central Stores $9.00
S'hai Lands Tls. 104.00
Almas Tls. 17.75
Ayer Tawah X.N.I. Tls. 50.00
Butes Tls. 2.12½
Butes Tls. 2.15
Consolidated Tls. 5.12½
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50
Trams "B" Tls. 95.00
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50
New Engineering Tls. 10.75
Langkats Tls. 37.25

**Direct Business Reported**
Butes Tls. 2.15
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.00
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 25, 1916.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**
Butes Tls. 2.15 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.15 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.55 March
Chemors Tls. 2.40 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.55 April
Kotas Tls. 14.50 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.65 April
Chengs Tls. 4.90 cash

**Direct**
Consolidateds Tls. 5.12½ March
Almas Tls. 18.00 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.00 May
Gulas Tls. 11.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 25.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.12½ cash
Chemors Tls. 2.42½ March
Ayer Tawah Tls. 49.00 March
Tebongs Tls. 34.00 March


**The Cathay Trust, Ltd.**

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.**

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

**The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.**
AND
**The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.**

*Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi*
*Head Office: Shanghai.*
*Branches all over China.*

| *Fire and Marine* | *LIFE* |
|---|---|
| Capital $1,200,000. | Capital $1,000,000 |

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHUN, Manager.

**British-America Assurance Co.**

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.


# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements


**Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | 1,200,000 |

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Peking |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cebu | Kulala-Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taiping |
| Haiphong | Medan | (F.M.S.) |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| | | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

**Banque de L'Indo-China**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | Frs. 48,000,000.00 |
| Reserves | " 48,000,000.00 |

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mongtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Pondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Hankeou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

*President:*
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds:— | |
| Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. | $15,000,000 |
| Silver | 18,000,000 |
| | $33,000,000 |
| Reserve liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |

*Head Office: HONGKONG.*
*Court of Directors:*
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

*Chief Manager:*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

**Russo-Asiatic Bank**

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) | 45,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 22,000,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,733,000 |

*Head Office:* PETROGRAD.
*Paris Office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London Office:* 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

*Bankers:*
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailan | Peking |
| Calcutta | Hankow | Shanghai |
| Changchun (Kwan-chendze) | Harbin | Tientsin |
| | Hongkong | Tsingtau |
| | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Nicolayowsk | Yokohama |
| Dalny (Dairen) o-A | | |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

**The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.**
9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

**International Banking Corporation**

*Head Office:*
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | U.S. $3,250,000 |
| Reserve and Undivided Profits | U.S. 4,210,000 |
| | U.S. $7,460,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England,
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

*Branches and Agents All over the World.*

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.
1-A, Klukiang Road.

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation**

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

**Banque Industrielle de Chine.**

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
/8 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

**Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited**
(*Established* 1880.)

*Head Office:* YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Yen | $48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | " | 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | " | 20,400,000 |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Sydney |
| Changchun | Lyons | Sinanfu |
| Dalny | Mukden | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tokio |
| Hongkong | New York | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Peking | |

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

**The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund | 500,000 |

*Bankers:*
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7, Nanking Road.

**Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij**
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tandjong Balei |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djember | Penang | Tegal |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tjilatap |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | Singapore | |
| Medan | Soerabaia | |

*London Bankers:*—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

**THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED**
33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital | $20,000,000.00 |
| Subscribed Capital | 14,000,000.00 |
| Fully Paid Up Capital | 4,000,000.00 |
| Liabilities | $10,000,000.00 |

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | Manila | Seattle |
| Bangkok | Malta | Somarang |
| Batavia | Melbourne | Singapore |
| Benkolen | Milan | Soerabaya |
| Bombay | Moscow | Sydney |
| Calcutta | New York | Tokio |
| Cheribon | Osaka | Vladivostock |
| Hongkong | Padang | Wellington |
| Honolulu | Paris | Yokohama |
| London | Rangoon | |
| Macassar | San Francisco | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8671.

**The Bank of China.**

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | $50,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | $10,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

**BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS**

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

**Commercial Bank of China**
*Head Office*: SHANGHAI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Sh. Tls. 5,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Sh. Tls. 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.


## CHAFE AT 'SACRED UNION'

**French Revolutionary Socialists Say Labor Is Still Oppressed**

Paris, February 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The breach between the revolutionary and the less violent element of the Socialist Party in France is likely to be widened by contentions over labor conditions during the war. The "sacred union" of all parties, helped by the censor, has kept the strife under cover since the beginning of hostilities, but there are many signs now that the fire is only smoldering.

A. Merrheim, Secretary of the Metal Workers' Union and one of the militants of the revolutionary party, and A. Bourderon, another leader of the Confederation (General Labor Federation), attended the international Socialist conference at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, in September, and signed the joint manifesto of the French and German delegates. That declaration attributed to the Governments of all the nations at war responsibility for the war; it also averred that the "sacred union" declared in all the belligerent countries profited only the capitalist regime.

As the result of their participation in the Zimmerwald conference, Comrades Merrheim and Bourderon were declared "suspect" by the sections of the Socialist Party of the Department of the Seine, and all members were invited to "keep aloof from them."

"So long as the war lasts, or so long as martial law is maintained, we can do nothing," said Merrheim to The Associated Press, "but as soon as the war is over there will be a rendering of accounts; our action then may be very abrupt and violent."

Merrheim and his comrades of the General Federation of Labor repudiate utterly the Socialist politicians—Deputies and Ministers; they are advocates of "direct action" outside the routine of politics. The Metal Workers' Union, however, maintained relations with the Socialist Minister of Munitions, Albert Thomas, until the last of May, when it sent him an ultimatum declaring that if certain conditions which it regarded as abuses in the munition factories were not abolished in two months from that date, the Secretary would break off relations with him on that subject.

Merrheim charges that the workers are not getting their share of the $360,000,000 the Government is distributing monthly in France.

He exhibited a letter from a mechanic earning 85 centimes (17 cents) an hour making shells, who complained that barbers, saloon keepers, painters and masons assigned through political influence to the same work made from 1 franc (20 cents) to 1 franc 20 centimes (24 cents) an hour. The average wages of lathe workers before the war was 1 franc 20 centimes an hour.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. & S. B. | $800 |
| Chartered | £52 |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250. |
| Cathay, ordy. | 3. |
| Cathay, pref. | 6.80. |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $422½ B. |
| North China | Tls. 182½. |
| Union of Canton | $1005 B. |
| Yangtsze | $300 B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $162 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | $415 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref. | Tls. 128. |
| Indo-China Def. | |
| "Shell" | 98s. 9d. |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 16½ |
| Shanghai Tug | Tls. 50 B. |
| Kochien | Tls. 22 S. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 11.85 B. |
| Oriental Cons. | 37s. 6d |
| Philippine | Tls. 2.85. |
| Raub | Tls. 3¼. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | old 120½ B. new 115½ B |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 67 |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 10 B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 93. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $71½. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land. | Tls. 106. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 N. |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 104 Sa. |
| Wei-hai-wei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Central Stores | $9½ S. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 80 B. |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 52 B. |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 140. |
| E-wo Pref. | Tls. 112¾ B. |
| International | Tls. 75½ |
| International Pref. | Tls. 76 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 70 |
| Soy Chee | Tls. 41 S. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 93¼. |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 13½ B. |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 5.65. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. | Tls. 106 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Anglo-German Br'y | $95 N. |
| Butler Tile | Tls. 23 N. |
| China Flour Mill | Tls. 6 S. |
| China Sugar | Tls. 142 B. |
| Green Island | $10.05 B. |
| Langkats | Tls. 37 B. |
| Major Bros | Tls. 5. |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 112½ B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall & Holtz | $16½ B. |
| Llewellyn | $62½ |
| Lane, Crawford | $100 |
| Moutrie | $38 N. |
| Watson | $7.20 Sa. |
| Weeks | $18¾ B. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 17¾ B. |
| Amherst | Tls. 2 B. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 14.40 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 7 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 48½ B. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 2½. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 7 B. |
| Bute | Tls. 2.10 B. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 2.40 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 17 B. |
| Cheng | Tls. 4.90 B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 5.10 B. |
| Dominion | Tls. 18 B. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 11¼ B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 24½ S. |
| Kamunting | Tls. 12 S. |
| Kapala | Tls. 1¼ B. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 27¾ B. |
| Karan | Tls. 18½ B. |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 14½ B. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 22 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 19½ B. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 14 |
| Permata | Tls. 7½ |
| Repah | Tls. 1.60 B. |
| Samagaga | Tls. 1½. |
| Seekee | Tls. 10½ B. |
| Semambu | Tls. 2.15 B. |
| Senawang | Tls. 24¾ B. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1.52½ B. |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7¼ B. |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. | Tls. 15. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 2.45 B. |
| Sungala | Tls. 3 B. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 15½ B. |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 8 B. |
| S'hai Kelantan | Tls. 1.40 S. |
| Taiping | Tls. 3½ B. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 15 S. |
| Tebong | Tls. 34 B. |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2¼ S. |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 8½ B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 100. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 16 B. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 N. |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 95 B. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 32 |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 96 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 288¾ x.d. |

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road**

**Telephone No. 398**

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 24 was 158 tons."

## AUDITORS REPORT ON BK. OF CHINA, SHANGHAI

### Lowe, Bingham and Matthews State Financial Position Is Satisfactory

Following on Mr. Passeri's (adviser to the Ministry of Finance) letter regarding the affairs of the Bank of China, which appeared in yesterday's issue of The China Press, the following detailed report, prepared by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, will be found of interest:

Shanghai, March 16, 1916.

The Governor
The Bank of China,
Peking.

Dear Sir.—In accordance with instructions received we beg to report that during the past week we have been making an investigation of the affairs of the Bank as shown in a Balance sheet drawn up on March 4, 1916.

At the commenecment we may say that all our requirements as Investigators have been promptly and satisfactorily complied with.

Organisation.—We report that in our opinion your organisation is excellent. Full schedules have been supplied, supporting the balance sheet items in a manner entirely satisfactory, and we are confident that no other Bank could have done better. The accuracy of the schedules is commendable when the rapidity of their preparation is considered. Each schedule was very carefully investigated by us, and a very full comparison made with the actual books from which they were extracted.

Management.—This scarcely comes within the scope of our duties but we are convinced the Management is sound and careful because the organisation of the staff is good, whilst we are satisfied that Loans against security have been wisely and carefully made.

Bank notes issue.

Bank notes of other banks.

Bank notes of branches.

Silver in Treasury (in coin and sycee).

These we investigated on Sunday, 12th instant a very through check being made. We are satisfied that the notes coins and sycee said to have been in the treasury on March 4 were in fact actually there.

Government Accounts.—It is very pleasing to report that there is no sign of abuse of privilege and that instead of the Government being overdrawn (as might, possibly, have been expected) we were glad to find that in fact that the Bank had Government funds in hand to the extent of $608,215.66 made up as under:—

| | due to Bank Dollars | due by Bank Dollars |
|---|---|---|
| Fixed Loans Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu | 200,000 | |
| Overdrafts on Current Accounts Ministry of Finance | 685,551 | |
| Interest paid on Government bonds under direction of Minister of Finance | 160,000 | |
| Temporary Advances and Sundry Debters Ministry of Finance Tls. 10 | 13 | |
| Special Deposits Provincial Revenue, Taxes and Salt Gabelle | | 1,653,780 |
| Balance due by Bank of China to the Government. | 608,215 | |
| | 1,653,780 | 1,653,780 |

Loans and Securities.—We have examined these very carefully and have inspected the securities. We have been able to value crtain of the securities ourselves, independently of the Bank such as cotton (raw, yarn and ginned) piece good-wheat-silk and rubber shares and in each case there undoubtly is a sound and safe margin. In the case of Loan against Government bonds, where being a Government Bank one might expect you to be mode liberal than other Banks we find the following Loans so secured:

| Loan | Govt. Bonds Face value | Market value | Margin | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $35,000 | 60,000 | 48,000 | 7,000 | 20 |
| 25,000 | 40,000 | 28,000 | 3,000 | 12 |
| 93,243 | 141,000 | 98,700 | 5,456 about | 6 |
| 3,147 | 10,000 | 7,000 | 3,853 over | 100 |
| 2,800 | 5,425 | 3,797 | 997 about | 35 |

Property Land and Godowns.—These are valued in the balance sheet at $406,881 but we have seen a valuation made by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas in 1911 valuing the properties at Tls. 325,801 at ex. 73 $446,302 or a surplus of $39,420 and we understand the value of the property has increased since Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas made their valuation and could be readily sold-We have seen the title deeds with declaration of trust attached and they are in order.

Investments $73,754—These consist of

| | Face value $ | Market value $ | Loss $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8% Military bonds | 50,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 |
| 6% Internal Loan | 28,175 | 19,722 | 8,453 |
| Chin Hua bonds | 580 | 580 | — |
| | 78,755 | 60,302 | 18,453 |

and they appear in the statement at their market value which is in order Amounts due by head office branches and agencies.—As is usual in case of this sort we have had to assume the accuracy of the figures submitted to us. The Balances have however been carefully compared with the Shanghai books and agree therewith, and we have no reason whatever for doubting their accuracy.

Cost of Bank Notes.—This amount has been allowed to remain as and asset as we understand the cost is being refunded by Head Office and in any case it is an expense that quite properly can be written off over a number of years. The original cost of the notes was $26,684 in 1914 and since then over 50% has been written off.

In conclusion the position of the Bank is as follows:—

| | $ |
|---|---|
| Total Assets | $13,677,732 |
| Less Liabilities | 13,642.463 |
| Surplus of assets over liabilities at Shanghai | 35,268 |

In addition to this surplus you have a secret reserve of at least $39,420 between what your godown property cost you and Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas' valuation of 1911. The Head Office balance include the profits of Shanghai yearly transferred to Peking, that would otherwise appear as reserves of the Shanghai Office in the Balance sheet.

In short we consider the financial position of the Bank in Shanghai to be satisfactory.

Yours faithfully
(Sd.) LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.

**Statement of Affairs at March 4, 1916**
Bank of China, Shanghai Office.

**Liabilities**

| | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|
| Due to the Public and of Government Departments | 10,260,439.97 | |
| Bank Notes in Circulation | 3,382,024.00 | |
| Surplus of Assets over Liabilities at Shanghai | 35,268.58 | |
| | 13,677,732.55 | |

Examined and found correct subject to our report of this date.

(Signed) Lowe Binghams and Matthews Auditors.
Shanghai, March 16, 1916.

**Assets**

| | $ | $ |
|---|---|---|
| Due by the Public and by Government Departments | 3,507,068.76 | |
| Amounts Due by Head Office, Branches and Agencies | 2,694,970.59 | |
| Cost of Bank Notes | 12,049.31 | |
| Furniture | 1,250.05 | |
| Property, Land and Godowns North Thibet Rd., North Szechuen Rd. and Soochow Creek (at cost) | 406,881.90 | |
| Investments (reduced to Market Value) | 60,302.00 | |
| Reserve against Note Issue at Head Office, Peking (in accordance with statutes | 400,000.00 | |
| In Shanghai Treasury | 2,982,024.00 | |
| | 3,382,024.00 | |
| Cash in Shanghai Treasury | 3,064,926.63 | |
| Deposits and Current Accounts with Other Banks | 548,259.31 | |
| | 6,995,209.94 | |
| | 13,677,732.55 | |

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. S. Takahashi, Mr. A. Imasato, Mr. Y. Kobayashi, Mr. Y. Shigematsu, Mr. U. Aikawa, Mr. T. Tamizawa, Mr. H. Tsuda, Mr. S. Sakaki, Mr. K. Sakamoto, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lent and child, Mr. A. C. Goodfellow, Mr. C. S. Pagit, Miss J. Wikander, Miss A. R. V. Wilson, Mr. O. H. Tashijian, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Calver, Mr. K. Alcon, Mrs. J. Stock and 2 children, Mr. E. Bertes, Mr. M. S. Myers, Mr. S. F. Denby, Mr. S. S. Nazer, Mr. K. C. Rijbe, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mclouchlan and infant, Mr. Shu Chen-wang, Mr. F. Osawa, Mr. M. Tominaga, Mr. S. Negami, Mr. T. Kikutsi, Mr. S. Fujii, Mr. R. Hashio, Mr. Y. L. Chin.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Nibbs.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Rev. Father A. Biancolini.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Tientsin:—Mr. F. Kendall.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Vancouver: — Captain J. C. Breckenridge, Mr. B. Kazanjian, Mr. and Mrs. Darroch and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Lucker, Mr. J. Balcolm, Rev F. L. H. Pott, Mr. J. Whittall, Miss G. R. Whittall, Miss C. K. Williams. From Yokohama:—Mr. M. T. Stauffer, Mr. A. T. Adamson and son, Miss G. Tyler, Mrs. L. B. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett and 2 children. From Kobe:—Mr. R. L. Borgino, Mr. W. A., Brown, Mr. W. A. Brown, Jr., Mr. B. A. Robinson, Mr. L. Kampf, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. T. C. Hsu. From Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks, Miss Shanks, Miss Shanks.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Althouse, Mr. G. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Anderson and child, Miss B. Appel, Mr. and Mrs. de Jean de Battie, Master and Miss de Jean de Battie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bacon, Mr. A. W. Brown, Miss M. H. Brown, Mr. St. S. Brown, Mr. N. B. Bach, Mr. T. T. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davies, Mrs. C. M. Duffy and child, Rev. and Mrs. Dunlop and 2 children, Mr. E. W. Fritchley, Mr. A. Forkes, Rev. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. J. A. Forman, Mrs. A. H. Gevyn, Rev. and Mrs. Geis, Mr. C. D. Gilkinson, Miss Y. Goodman, Mrs. R. Gellies and 3 children, Miss H. E. Henricks, Mr. H. M. Shuster, Mr. G. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Kato, Mr. R. Kanda, Mrs. Kampfer and child, Mr. M. H. Lawrence, Mrs. I. Leeman and child, Sisters St. Merre and Marie, Mr. G. W. Mong, Mr. J. L. McLaughlin, Mrs. and Miss Noyes, Mr. H. Patterson, Mrs. F. Patstone, Mr D. W. Reid, Mr. A. Ritchie, Miss A Seeman, Dr. and Mrs. Sibley and children, Rev. J. I. Smith, Miss A H. Savage, Rev. and Mrs. Shellabear, Rev. and Mrs. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. E. Scott and child, Mr. M. Staderman, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. A. Shewan, Miss M. Spencer, Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mrs. Shewell Turner and child, Baroness von Winkler, J. J. W. and J. E. H. van Ingen, Mr. C. P. van Kingschot, Mr. and Mrs. Winkler and child, Mr. O. D. Wood, Hon. C. A. de Witt, Miss D. Roach, Madame Allegre, Mr. C. U. Duffy, Mr. Llo Kokin, Mr. and Mrs. Ko Wong, Mrs. Sin Tak-Fun, Misses Gand J. Sin, Deaconess Knapp, Capt. de Lapomerade, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lawrence, Mr. Leong Lo-luen, Mr. and Mrs. Mayers, Mrs. Marquess, Mr. J. Perrean, Mr. E. Parsons, Mr. A. Persoing, Mr. Ah Rae, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood, Mrs. S. Siqueland, Mr. R. E. Shaw, Mr. C. E. Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Niglis Wells, Miss J. Bigelow.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. Silver.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

### SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916.

| Date and Place | Per | Chi. | Brit. | Fren | Ger. | USA | Russ. | Jap. | Registered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hankow | Kiangyung | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| River Ports | Kiangyung | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| **Tomorrow.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 3.30 | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swatow, Amoy | Choysang | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, U.S.A. & Europe | Yamashiro M. | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tientsin (F'day except Sunday) | Train | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Anhui | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Kiangyu | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dalny | Satuki Maru | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.30 |
| Japan and U.S.A. | Yamashiro M. | 8.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.00 |
| River Ports | Kiangyu | 9.00 | | | | | | | 9.00 |
| H'kong, C'ton, S'tow via H'kong | Anhui | 9.00 | | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Swatow & Amoy via Swatow | Choysang | 9.00 | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Japan & beyond | Yamashiro M. | | | 5.00 | | .. | 5.00 | A9.00 | 8.30 |
| Europe via Siberia (Express) | via Pukow | E9.00 | B8.30 | C8.00 | .. | .. | 6.00 | .. | 5.30 |
| **Tuesday, Mar. 28.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin | Fengtien | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | .. | .. | 1.30 | .. | 1.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Polynesien | 3.00 | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.30 |
| S., Ports, Straits, India, Europe U.S.A. | Polynesien | .. | | D3.30 | .. | .. | 3.30 | .. | 3.00 |
| Hankow | Luenyi | | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Tuckwo | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Tuckwo | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| River Ports | Luenyi | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Newchwang | Chekiang | 9.00 | | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | .. | 9.00 |
| Newchwang | Chihli | 9.00 | | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | | 9.00 |
| Tientsin | Kwangping | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Tientsin | Yochow | 9.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| **Wednesday, Mar. 29.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Suez | Polynesien | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.30 |
| Japan, U.S.A., Europe | Kasuga Maru | | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Kinling | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Sinkiang | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan, U.S.A. | Kasuga Maru | 8.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.00 | |
| River Ports | Kinling | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Sinkiang | 9.00 | | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Moji, Japan & beyond | Kasuga Maru | .. | .. | 5.00 | .. | .. | 5.00 | A9.00 | 8.30 |
| Europe via Siberia | via Pukow | E9.00 | .. | C8.00 | .. | .. | 6.00 | .. | 5.30 |
| **Thursday, Mar. 30.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin | Shengking | 8.30* | 9.00* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.00* |
| **Friday, Mar. 31.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hankow | Poyang | | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Poyang | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| **Saturday, Apr. 1.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin | Shuntien | 8.30* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.00* |
| Hongkong | Luchow | | 5.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Luchow | 9.00 | .. | 4.30 | .. | .. | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia | via Pukow | | .. | C8.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.
A Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.
B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
D Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Polynesien will close at noon on March 27.
E Registration 8.30 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin, every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Local Outport Mails

*Permanent Notice*

| Destination. | Mails Close Daily a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking | | 7.00 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China | | 6.15 |
| Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places | | 8.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China | | 9.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports | | 11.45 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports | | 11.45 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | | |
| Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places | | 4.00 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China | | 9.00 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | | |
| Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow. | | 6.00 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train | | |
| Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Shaoshan | | 12.30 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train | | |
| Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places | | 3.30 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow train | | |
| Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan | 6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. | 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m. |
| Woosung Train | | |
| Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D. | | 7.00 |
| Steamer | | |
| Shanghai | | |

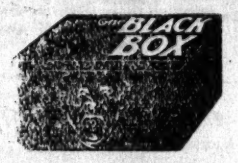
| Steamer | |
|---|---|
| Tsungmi and Paochen | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch every other day | |
| Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio. | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Minghong and Nankiao | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Huchow, Nansing & Linghu. | 11.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao | noon |
| Steam Launch | |
| Tangsi | noon |
| Steam Launch | |
| Haimenting and Miaochen. | 3.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Chowpu | 1.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang | 3.00 |
| Steam Launch | |
| Tachang | 9.00 |
| Courier | |
| Kiangnan Arsenal. | 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |
| Siccawei & Taipoo. | 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |
| Chwansha | 7.00 |
| Foot Boat | |


AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Commencing Monday, March 27th,
For four nights only.

"THE BLACK BOX"




13th and 14th Episodes, entitled:
"TONGUES OF FLAME"
and
"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE"
In four Reels.
Do not fail to see the most thrilling and enthralling Serial ever produced

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For March 24th, 25th and 26th,

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE ADVENTURES OF NAT PINKERTON"
An exciting Detective Drama IN THREE PARTS.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents
H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught with the French Army at Remir.

"PHYSICAL EDUCATION"
Interesting Pathecolor film showing the everyday actions of human beings, which our eyes have never seen.

"THE MILLION HEIR"
A comedy full of laughs.

"THE ALARM"
Keystone Comedy, in which Roscoe Arbuckle gives an amazing exhibition of gymnastic humor.

TOWA CINEMA
THEATRE
Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Sunday and Matinee

A very Interesting Wild West Animal Drama, entitled
"IN A DEN OF LIONS"
Two Parts

"GANGSTER"
A Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy

"ROUNDERS"
One of Chaplin's Best Comedies

Also Several Other Amusing Comics

New Programme for Monday

On the Steps of the Throne
A Very Interesting Drama.
In Four Parts
Also A Very Amusing Keystone Comedy

And A Hazards of Helen Drama, called the
"Flying Freight Captive"

Dress Circle Seats.. ...30 Cents.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Commencing Friday, March 24th

Special Engagement of
THE GREAT CHALBERT
in
An Avalanche of Mysteries
and
Louis Slicker
in
Impersonations of Charlie Chaplin

Interesting New Pictures.

Popular Cinema Prices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

The Potapovich Company
in a
Great Ballet Pantomime.
"SECRETS OF THE HAREM"
Eastern Ballet in One Act. Oriental Music and New Costumes. Zuleika's part will be represented by Principal Ballet Dancer
S. A. Potapovich.

Also
The 10th and 11th Episodes of the
"MASTER KEY"

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.
K. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasr.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FOR AMERICA AND CANADA** | | | | | | |
| Apr. 5 | P.M. | Tacoma | Manila Maru | Jap. | Kobayashi | A. T. Co. |
| " 7 | P. M. | Vancouver | Empress of Japan | Br. | Hoperaft | C. P. O. S. |
| " 9 | noon | Seattle | Jedo Maru | Jap. | Asakawa | N. Y. K. |
| " 11 | P.M. | San Francisco | Chiyo Maru | Jap. | Bent | A. T. Co. |
| " 17 | P.M. | Frisco, Japan, Honolulu | China | Am | Frazier | C.M.S.S. Co |
| " 21 | P.M. | Vancouver | Empress of Asia | Br. | Robinson | C. P. O. S. |
| " 21 | P.M. | Tacoma | Hawaii Maru | Jap. | Saitow | A. T. Co. |
| " 23 | noon | Seattle | Awa Maru | Jap. | Horri | N. Y. K. |
| " 28 | P.M. | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | Hailey | C. P. O. S. |
| May 1 | noon | Seattle | Shidzuoka Maru | Jap. | Tozawa | N. Y. K. |
| " 9 | P.M. | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | Togo | A. T. Co. |
| " 10 | | Tacoma | Mexico Maru | Jap. | | A T Co |
| " 21 | noon | Seattle | Aki Maru | Jap. | Noma | N Y K |
| " 4 | .. | Seattle | Tamba Maru | Jap. | Nagasuye | N Y K |
| " 13 | ... | Seattle | Yokohama M. | Jap. | Shinobe | N Y K |
| June 24 | P.M. | Frisco, Japan, Honolulu | China | Am. | Frazier | C.M.S.S. Co |
| Aug 28 | P.M. | San Francisco etc. | China | Am. | Frazier | C.M.S.S. Co |
| **FOR JAPAN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Mar 28 | 5.00* | Nagasaki Moji | Yamashiro M. | Jap. | Sodsuki | N. Y. K. |
| " 30 | 6.00* | Kobe, Yokohama | Hirano Maru | Jap. | Fraser | N. Y. K. |
| " 30 | 7.00* | Moji, Kobe | Kasuga Maru | Jap. | Yagin | N Y K |
| " 31 | 3.00 | Nagasaki | Simbirsk | Rus. | Milovzoroff | R V F |
| Apr 11 | 5.00 | Nagasaki, Kobe | Chiyo Maru | Jap. | Bent | A. T. Co |
| " 21 | noon | Kobe Yokohama | Porthos | Fr. | Laurial | Cie M M |
| **FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.** | | | | | | |
| Mar 26 | 6.00* | London | Nore | Br. | Asbury | P. & O. |
| " 29 | P.M. | Marseilles | Polynesien | Fr. | Costa | Cie M. M. |
| " 31 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Machaon | Br. | Bevan | P. & S. |
| Apr 2 | 9.30* | Marseilles via Cape | Kitano Maru | Jap. | Cope | N. Y. K. |
| " 3 | | Marseilles etc., | Malta | Br. | Talbot | P. & O. |
| " 5 | D.L. | London via Cape | Teiresias | Br. | Beale | B. & S. |
| " 17 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Nagoya | Br. | Garwood | P. & O. |
| " 26 | D.L. | London via Cape | Neleus | Br. | | B & S. |
| May 1 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Namur | Br. | Collyer | P. & O. |
| " 1 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Teucer | Br. | Yarwood | B. & S. |
| " 10 | .. | Marseilles | Porthos | Fr. | Laurial | Cie M M |
| " 15 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Nankin | Br. | Manley | P. & O. |
| " 24 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Cordillere | Fr. | Mages | Cie M. M. |
| " 29 | .. | Marseilles, London | Novara | Br. | Heavington | P. & O. |
| June 7 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Andre Lebon | Fr. | Vallat | Cie M M |
| " 21 | .. | Marseilles etc., | Atlantique | Fr. | Charbonnel | Cie. M. M. |
| **FOR SOUTHERN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Mar 26 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Chenan | Br. | Tuebben | B. & S. |
| " 27 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | Stott | B. & S. |
| " 28 | D.L. | Wuhu, Swatow | Kashing | Br. | Byers | C. N. |
| " 28 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Anhui | Br. | Eedy | B. & S. |
| " 28 | D.L. | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Choysang | Br. | Holmwood | J. M. & Co. |
| " 30 | | Takao, Formosa | Nilaka Maru | Jap. | Ishikawa | N. K. K. |
| " 30 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Sinkiang | Br. | Williams | B. & S. |
| Apr 2 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Luchow | Br. | Gibbs | B. & S. |
| " 4 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Yingchow | Br. | Jones | B. & S. |
| " 6 | 12.30 | Hongkong | Awa Maru | Jap. | Inatsu | N. Y. K. |
| " 9 | P.M | Hongkong | Persia Maru | Jap. | Hashimoto | A T Co |
| **FOR NORTHERN PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Mar 25 | D.L. | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Kingsing | Br. | Meyrick | B. & S. |
| " 26 | D.L. | Tientsin | Kwangping | Br. | Anderson | K. M. A. |
| " 26 | D.L. | Chinwangtao | Burrumbeet | Br. | Heppell | Kailan M.A. |
| " 28 | 6.00* | Dalny | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | Satoh | S. M. R. |
| " 28 | 3.00 | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Fengtien | Br. | Harris | B. & S. |
| " 29 | D.L. | Antung | Chekiang | Br. | Cowan | B. & S. |
| " 29 | D.L. | Newchwang | Chihli | Br. | Lloyd | B. & S. |
| " 29 | D.L. | Newchwang | Yochow | Br. | Somme | B & S |
| " 30 | 10.00* | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Shangking | Br. | McIntosh | B. & S. |
| " 31 | 9.00* | Tsingtau, Dalny | Kobe Maru | Jap. | Yajima | S. M. R. |
| " 31 | 3.00 | Vladivostock | Simbirsk | Rus. | Milorzoroff | R. V. F. |
| Apr 1 | 10.00* | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | N'combe | B. & S. |
| " 4 | 3.00 | w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. | Bennett | B. & S. |
| " 5 | D.L. | Antung | Chungking | Br. | Gibbs | B. & S. |
| **FOR RIVER PORTS** | | | | | | |
| Mar 26 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyung | Chi. | McIlwain | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| " 27 | M.N. | do | Kiangyu | Chi. | Lindstrom | C.M.S.N.Co |
| " 27 | M.N. | do | Kutwo | Br. | Gibb | J.M. & Co. |
| " 27 | M.N. | do | Tafoo Maru | Jap. | Ikeda | N. Y. K. |
| " 28 | M.N. | do | Tuckwo | Br. | Phillip | J. M. & Co. |
| " 28 | M.N. | do | Luenyi | Br | Frazier | B. & S. |
| " 28 | M.N. | do | Nanyang Maru | Jap. | Yasaki | N. K. K. |
| " 29 | M.N | do | Kiangkwan | Chi. | Conley | C.M.S.N Co |
| " 29 | M.N. | do | Kinling | Br. | Newcomb | B. & S. |
| " 30 | M.N. | do | Kiangwah | Chi. | Wade | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| " 30 | M.N. | do | Talee Maru | Jap. | Inwood | N. K. K. |
| " 31 | M.N. | do | Loongwo | Br. | Christie | B. & S. |
| " 31 | M.N. | do | Poyang | Br. | Carnaghan | B. & S. |

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Captain | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 25 | Ningpo | Kiangtsen | 2012 | Chi. | Glen | C.M.S.N.Co. | K.L.Y.W. |
| Mar 25 | Chefoo | Anping | 1159 | Chi. | Paramore | C.M.S.N.Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Mar 25 | Hongkong | Anhui | 1955 | Br. | Eedy | B. & S. | W T W |
| Mar 25 | Hankow | Kutwo | 1227 | Br. | Gibb | J. M. & Co. | S H W |
| Mar 25 | Hankow | Tafoo Maru | 2355 | Jap. | Ikeda | N. K. K. | L P D W |
| Mar 25 | Japan | Yamashiro M. | 2580 | Jap. | Suzuki | N. Y. K. | N.Y.K.W. |
| Mar 25 | Hankow | Kiangyu | 1590 | Chi. | Lindstrom | C.M.S.N.Co. | K.L.Y.W. |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Ton | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 25 | Hankow, etc., | Changon | 1289 | Br. | Tindall | Geddes& Co |
| " 25 | Chefoo, Tientsin | Hsinchi | 2711 | Chi. | Wilks | C.M.S N Co. |
| " 25 | Hankow, etc., | Suiwo | 1203 | Br. | Sellar | B. & S. |
| " 25 | Hankow, etc. | Tachang Maru | 1681 | Jap. | Kurikawa | N. K. K. |
| " 25 | Hankow, etc., | Wuchang | 1924 | Br. | Pickard | B. & S. |
| " 25 | Miike | Takaosan Maru | 1330 | Jap. | Gillespei | M. B. K. |
| " 25 | Dairen | Nissho Maru | 842 | Jap. | Matumoto | K M A |
| " 25 | Japan | Yawata Maru | 2703 | Jap. | Kusano | N. Y. K. |
| " 25 | Chinwangtao | Burrumbeet | 156 | Br. | Heppell | K M A |
| " 25 | Tsingtao, Dairen | Tencho Maru | 747 | Jap. | Kashima | S R. M.Co. |
| " 25 | Newchwang | Ningpo | 1222 | Br. | McCulloch | B. & S. |
| " 25 | Vladivostock | Empress of Russia | 8789 | Br. | Davison | C.P.O.S. |
| " 25 | Hongkong | Empress of Japan | 8039 | Br. | Hoperaft | C. P. O. S. |
| " 25 | Ningpo | Kiangtsen | 2012 | Chi. | Glen | C.M.S.N.Co. |

## Clearances

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Ton | Flag | Captain | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 25 | W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin | Kingsing | 1923 | Br. | Meyrick | J. M. & Co. |
| " 25 | Hankow, etc. | Siangyang M | 2078 | Jap. | Scott | N K K |
| " 25 | Hongkong, Canton | Chenan | 2200 | Br. | Tuebben | B. & S. |
| " 25 | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | 1590 | Br. | Somerville | B. & S. |

## Men-of-War In Port

| Station | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B N B | Dec. 29 | Nagasaki | Cincinnati | Am cru. | 3213 | 17 | 313 | Fewel |
| 1 c | Feb. 18 | Cruise | Galveston | Am cru. | 3200 | 18 | 309 | Kellogg |
| P & O B I | Oct. 31 | Yangtze | Helena | Am g-b. | 1897 | 12 | 207 | Brotherton |
| 7 p | Mar. 21 | Cruise | Samar | Am g-b. | 200 | 2 | 30 | King |

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Sailed from Shanghai

**For London, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Atreus | Feb. 3 |
| Atsuta Maru | Feb. 7 |
| City of Colombo | Jan. 22 |
| Demodocus | Mar. 18 |
| Eumaeus | Mar. 20 |
| Glenstrae | Mar. 11 |
| Helenus | Feb. 2 |
| Hitachi Maru | Feb. 20 |
| Iyo Maru | Mar. 5 |
| Kansas | Feb. 6 |
| Knight Companion | Feb. 22 |
| Mishima Maru | Jan. 9 |
| Miyazaki Maru | Mar. 22 |
| Mongara | Feb. 10 |
| Nellore | Jan. 30 |
| Nore | Mar. 26 |
| Pingsuey | Mar. 1 |
| Prostesilaus | Mar. 2 |
| Suwa Maru | Jan. 23 |
| Tydeus | Jan. 16 |
| Waimana | Feb. 18 |
| Yangtsze | Jan. 23 |

**For Marseilles, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amazone | Mar. 23 |
| Andre Lebon | Feb. 16 |
| Atlantique | Mar. 5 |
| Cordillere | Feb. 2 |

**For Bombay**

| | |
|---|---|
| Namur** | Feb. 20 |
| Nankin** | Mar. 5 |
| Novara** | Mar. 20 |

**For Vancouver, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada Maru | Mar. 9 |
| Empress of Russia | Mar. 25 |
| Hazel Dollar | Mar. 4 |
| Hugh Hogan | Feb. 8 |
| Javary | Jan. 25 |
| Kamakura Maru | Feb. 27 |
| Kosoku Maru | Feb. 29 |
| Kumi Maru | Mar. 25 |
| Mexico Maru | Feb. 6 |
| Sequoya | Feb. 13 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | Feb. 7 |
| Shimpo Maru | Feb. 26 |
| Tamba Maru | Mar. 12 |
| Yokohama Maru | Mar. 20 |
| Yucatan | Feb. 16 |

**For New York**

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Baroda | Mar. 6 |
| Daylight S.V. | Nov. 9 |
| Indra | Feb. 7 |
| Indrashamba | Mar. 17 |
| St. Patrick | Feb. 27 |
| Skipton Castle | Jan. 22 |
| Tuscan Prince | Jan. 26 |

**For San Francisco, etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Dollar | Feb. 25 |
| Shinyo Maru | Mar. 17 |
| Tenyo Maru | Feb. 18 |

**With English Mail.

## Vessels To Arrive

**FROM LONDON, ETC.**

| | Sailed | *Due |
|---|---|---|
| Ajax | Jan. 29 | Mar. 31 |
| Cyclops | Mar. 11 | May 1 |
| Gleniffer | Feb. 10 | Apr. 10 |
| Hirano Maru | Feb. 2 | Mar. 29 |
| Idomeneus | | May 15 |
| Kamo Maru | Mar. 11 | May. 15 |
| Kashima Maru | Mar. 11 | Apr. 30 |
| Kitano Maru | Jan. 4 | Mar. 31 |
| Kintuck | Jan. 29 | Mar. 31 |
| Katori Maru | Mar. 22 | Apr. 15 |
| Kashgar | Mar. 4 | Apr. 19 |
| Khiva | Feb. 5 | Apr. 4 |
| Keemun | Jan. 28 | Mar. 28 |
| Laomedon | Dec. 18 | Mar. 30 |
| Lycaon | Mar. 11 | May 1 |
| Mentor | Feb. 24 | Apr. 10 |
| Mishima Maru | Mar. 25 | May. 5 |
| Mongara | Apr. 29 | June. 12 |
| Monmouthshire | Dec. 5 | Apr. 27 |
| Merionethshire | Jan. 30 | Apr. 17 |
| Neleus | Feb. 5 | Apr. 6 |
| Nellore | Apr. 15 | May. 29 |
| Nagoya** | Feb. 5 | Apr. 18 |
| Namur | Mar. 4 | Apr. 14 |
| Novara | Apr. 1 | May 11 |
| Ningchow | Feb. 19 | Apr. 17 |
| Nankin | Mar. 18 | Apr. 27 |
| Oanfa | Feb. 12 | Apr. 16 |
| Peleus | | May 8 |
| Pyrrhus | Feb. 26 | Apr. 23 |
| Rhesus | Dec. 26 | Mar. 30 |
| Teucer | Jan. 29 | Apr. 8 |

**FROM SYDNEY**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern | Mar. 15 | Apr. 12 |

**FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aki Maru | Apr. 4 | May 2 |
| Awa Maru | Mar. 7 | Apr. 4 |
| Empress of Asia | | Apr. 21 |
| Monteagle | | Apr. 28 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | Mar. 17 | Apr. 13 |
| Tamba Maru | Apr. 18 | May 16 |

**FROM NEW YORK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Agra | Jan. 15 | Apr. 5 |
| City of Bristol | Nov. 25 | Mar. 30 |
| City of Bombay | | Apr. 30 |
| City of Lincoln | Jan. 31 | Apr. 25 |
| Egremont Castle | Nov. 6a | Mar. 31 |
| Eurypylus | | May 20 |
| Grena | Nov. 28 | Mar. 30 |
| Indradeo | Jan. 17 | Apr. 5 |
| Indrawadi | Jan. 19 | Mar. 31 |
| Indraghiri | Dec. 5 | Mar. 30 |
| Lincluden | Dec. 25 | Mar. 28 |
| Netherby Hall | | Mar. 30 |
| Royal Prince | Jan. 10 | Apr. 5 |

**FROM CHRISTIANIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | Feb. 7 | Mar. 30 |
| Siam | Feb. 8 | Apr. 2 |
| Sumatra | Jan. 8 | Mar. 30 |
| Yeddo | Feb. 11 | Mar. 30 |

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bessie Dollar | | May 18 |
| Chiyo Maru | Mar. 4 | Apr. 11 |
| Mexico Maru | Mar. 23 | May 19 |
| Tenyo Maru | | May 9 |
| Panama Maru | Jan. 7 | Apr. 16 |

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, March 27, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—Th Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wahrf on Tuesday, March 28, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

### For Southern Ports

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Niitaka Maru, Capt. Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo Wharf on March 30. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 475.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

### For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

### For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Captain | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 2769 | Ger. | Carlsen | Jariowitz | N G L B 2 |
| Aug 4 | Hongkong | Bohemia | 4284 | Aus. | Tricovich | Aus. Lloyd | B VII |
| Mar 20 | Hongkong | Brisbane River | 3149 | Br. | Pearson | E A.C. | B VI |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China | 8868 | Aus | Tarabuchia | Aus. Lloyd | C M E W |
| Mar 22 | Japan | Chikuzen Maru | 2578 | Jap. | Yasuhara | N. Y. K. | N.Y.K.W. |
| Mar 28 | Hankow | Chienchang | 889 | Chi. | Kyle | F S N Co | N.S.C.W. |
| Mar 23 | Hongkong | Chenan | 1355 | Br. | Jones | B. & S. | W T W |
| Aug 8 | Hongkong | D. Rickmers | 2857 | Ger. | Voerbeek | H. D. & Co. | B XIII |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Fortuna | 182 | Ger. | Hense | H. D. & Co. | 10 p. |
| Mar 24 | Chefoo | Fengtien | 1073 | Br. | Harris | B. & S. | C N C W |
| Feb 4 | Singapore | Islami | 1608 | Br. | Watson | Moller & Co | Y T P D |
| Jan 3 | Hongay | Kaho | 981 | Chi. | Hoeg | Moller & Co | Y T P D W |
| Mar 21 | C'wangtao | Kwangping | 1235 | Br. | Anderson | K. M. A. | K.M.A.W. |
| Mar 22 | Hankow | Kiangyung | 1535 | Chi. | McIlwain | C. M. S N Co | K.L.Y.W. |
| Mar 28 | Chefoo | Kingsing | 1223 | Br. | Meyrick | J. M. & Co. | S H W |
| July 16 | Hankow | Meidah | 1682 | Ger. | Ratke | Melchers | N G L B 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Meilee | 1682 | Ger. | Lehmann | Melchers | N G L B 1 |
| Mar 28 | Japan | Matsu Maru | 1565 | Jap. | Iwamoto | M. B. K. | H Y P W |
| Mar 28 | Japan | Nore | 6696 | Br. | Asbury | P. & O. | |
| Jan 31 | Keelung | Otowa Maru | 877 | Jap. | Ryodo | N.K.K | Int D |
| Jan 24 | Cruise | Pacific | 727 | Dan. | Peterson | G. N. T. Co. | 8 p. |
| Mar 24 | Wenchow | Poochi | 3867 | Chi. | Taylor | C.M.S.N.Co. | K.L.Y.W. |
| July 30 | Tsingtao | Sikiang | 1840 | Ger. | Arnet | H. A. L. | Int. D. W. |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia | 6446 | Aus | Martinolisi | Aus. Lloyd | B VII |
| Dec 16 | Yangtze | Shuhun | 495 | Chi. | Ching | S N Co | KNDW |
| Feb 1 | Dalny | Shanghai | 270 | Jap. | Gamo | Moller & Co | Y T P D |
| Feb 25 | Manila | Seward | 754 | Am. | Ewart | Dodwell | O D W |
| Mar 5 | Cruise | Store Nordfeke | 882 | Dan. | C'tiensen | G. N. T. Co. | 9 P |
| Mar 21 | Hankow | Siangkiang M. | 580 | Jap. | Horjo | N. K. K. | O D |
| Mar 22 | C'wangtao | Sisban | 847 | Rus. | Strasde | K M A | K.M.A.W. |
| Mar 24 | Hankow | Siangyang M. | 3335 | Jap. | Scott | N K K | N.Y.K.W. |
| Mar 18 | Amoy | Toonan | 1537 | Chi. | Mackie | C.M.S.N.Co. | T K I W |
| Mar 24 | Hankow | Tatung | 1892 | Br. | S'mervilla | B. & S. | C.N.C.W. |
| Mar 18 | C'wangtao | Vestfold | 1172 | Nor. | Bestelsen | K. M.A. | K.M.A.W. |
| Mar 22 | Hankow | Yungshin | 1468 | Chi. | Hudson | N. S. N. Co | Y T P D W |

## Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Astrachan (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien will be despatched for Marseilles via Ports on Wednesday, March 29, the tender conveying departing passengers and mails will leave the Co.'s jetty at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, March 28.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. China sailed from San Francisco on March 17, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, for Shanghai.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing will leave Tientsin for Hongkong direct today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on the 28th.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipshing will leave Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton on the 28th.

## *Passengers Departed*

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan for Hongkong:—Mr. N. S. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Somerton, Capt. Wm. de C. Wetherell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cromble and family, Mr. H. Bremner.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Follis, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mr. G. A., Mrs. and Miss L. G. Mendell, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Robinson, Mr. C. S. Pajue, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Shaw, Messrs. L. T. Kenhar, J. A. Grant, Samuels and P. F. Hillman.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Messrs. C. N. Duffy, J. J. Handelsman, P. N. Karanjia, P. J. Petigura, R. C. Ramjee, P. Isherwood, A. Oerena, Comstock and R. Lange, and Miss Haggerman.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia. For Nagasaki:—Mr. M. A. Morducovitch, Mr. B. C. Sethna, Mr. S. A. Seobnonnikoff, Mr. N. Kosz Pinsky, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Heiman, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kummern, Mr. A. Hesse. For Yokohama, Mrs. E. Goyet, Mrs. I. B., Miss E. F. and Miss I. Tawney Cancelled, Mrs. J. Kerfoot, Mr. B. L. Thompson, Mr. H. A. Pattman. For Vancouver:—Miss H. R. Hendricks, Mr. C. L. McAdam, Mr. L. B. Ault, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Woman, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Buck. For Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gallegher, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sunlap and child, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Rev., Mrs. and Mr. Raymond Bunch. For San Francisco:—Mr. P. V. Bynold, Mr. J. P. Schleamlin, Mr. R. C. Sullavy, Mr. C. Conack, Mr. W. S. William, Mr. Tom Lin-pon, Mr. Ian Ow-poo. Halifax:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crocker, Miss Ruta Crocker, Master Bruce Crocker. For Montreal, Washington and Toronto:—Mr. T. T. Wong. For Columbus:—Mr. J. Y. Wan, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Worman. For Washington:—Mr. Woo Sing, Rev. and Mrs. H. W. White, Mr. Henry White, Miss Junia White, Miss Serah White, Master Hugh White. For Glasgow:—Mr. H. Rankin. For Winnipeg:—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Smalley. For Toronto:—Mr. Kenneth Taylor. For Cincinnati:—Miss Dorothy Allen, Mr. Arthur Allen. For Minneapolis:—Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Kemple. For Philadelphia:—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Brooks. For Rockeley:—Mrs. Anna Sykes. For New York:—Miss E. H. Woodward, Mr. T. R. Killian, Rev. Wm. Brewster, Rev. Mark Liu, Rev. Hao Teh-an, Mr. H. C. Hwang, Mr. Chas. Carisio, Mr. J. W. Quinn, Miss D. D. Leavens. For London:—Mrs. T. J. Eldridge, Mr. R. Kay, Mrs. H. W. Daldy, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hutchison, Miss Doris Hutchison, Miss Madge Hutchison, Mrs. C. H. Godfrey. For Boston:—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Morgan and child. For Portland:—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark.


**C. P. O. S. LTD.**

**Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.**
(Subject to Change)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Empress of Japan.... | Apr. | 7 |
| Empress of Asia .. .. | ,, | 21 |
| Monteagle ..... | ,, | 28 |
| Empress of Russia .. | May | 19 |
| Empress of Japan.... | June | 3 |
| Empress of Asia .... | ,, | 16 |
| Monteagle ..... | July | 1 |
| Empress of Russia .. | ,, | 14 |
| Empress of Japan.... | July | 29 |
| Empress of Asia .... | Aug. | 11 |
| Empress of Russia .. | Sept. | 9 |

For further information, apply to
**Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.**
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

**JAMES MAGILL & CO.**
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

**T. K. K.**
**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**
*Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.*
*To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu*

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "CHIYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Apr. 11 |
| ,, | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | May 9 |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | June 3 |
| ,, | "CHIYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | June 28 |
| ,, | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 21 |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Aug. 18 |
| ,, | "CHIYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Sept. 9 |

*From Nagasaki to San Francisco*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | Apr. 28 |
| ,, | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 tons | May 28 |
| ,, | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | July. 11 |
| ,, | "NIPPON MARU" | 11,000 tons | Aug. 8 |
| ,, | "PERSIA MARU" | 9,000 tons | Sept. 26 |

*From Nagasaki to Manila*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 2 |
| ,, | "SHINYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | July 30 |
| ,, | "TENYO MARU" | 22,000 tons | Sept. 16 |

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

**THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION**
Have Regular Sailings to
**CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY**
and to
**TIENTSIN DIRECT**
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.
**KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION**
1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319
(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

**CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. Ltd**
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
**S.S. CHINA**
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
**SAN FRANCISCO**
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
**APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.**
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
**FOR HONGKONG**
**APRIL 6, JUNE 12 AUG. 18**
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

# BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No 2369

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

THE Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of the following electrical materials:—

(a) 19 miles of vulcanised wire and cable.

(b) 33 miles of triple braid weatherproof wire.

Detailed specifications and further information may be obtained upon application to the Electrical Engineer, Electricity Department, 66, Szechuen Road. A charge of Tls. 5 will be made for each specification, which will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide tender.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916, and should be marked: "Tender for Electrical Materials."

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers with the prices quoted will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 23, 1916.
9154

## CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited, held on Monday, the 20th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on 31st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 4%—equal to 20 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company to those shareholders on record on 24th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th day of March to 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, March 20, 1916
9130

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2370.

THE Council invites tenders for the construction of Boiler House Foundations at the Riverside Electricity Power Station, Yangtszepoo Road.

Plans, specification and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Public Works Department, 7a, The Bund.

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers, with prices quoted, will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

Sealed tenders must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 23, 1916.
9155

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2371

NOTICE is hereby given that the debenture certificates hereunder specified in the name of H. Dudley Law have been declared to be lost, and the public is warned against their negotiation.

Application has been made for the issue of duplicate certificates, and should no objection be lodged with the Municipal Treasurer within 30 days from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

| Loan | Distinctive numbers | Value of each Debenture. Tls. |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 (6%) | 8138 } 8144/5 } | 1000 |
| 1912 (6%) | 13188/90 | 1000 |
| 1913 (6%) | 13973 | 1000 |

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
*Acting Secretary.*

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 24, 1916.
9164


1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
**YUT SAE CHANG & Co.**
**Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers**
**SHANGHAI.**
Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.


## The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited

THE Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 6th April, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the accounts to the 31st December, 1915, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 31st March, 1916, to the 6th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1916.
9097

## THE CATHAY LACE Co.
19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of

**Silks, Hand-made Laces**
and
**Embroideries.**

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.
8943

## Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.
9062


## Just Received

Cream and White Serges
Indigo Blue Serge
White Piques, 8 patterns
Mosquito Netting, any width
"Aertex" Cellular Underwear
,, Pyjamas and Shirts
Real Poplin Ties
Silk Stockings and Socks,
etc., etc., etc.,

**H. G. HILL & CO.**
'Phone 2240
129, North Soochow Road,
2 doors from General Hospital

## NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
杭州新新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.
Telephone No. 591.
7923


## The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Local Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th March to the 5th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Board,
ILBERT & Co., Ltd.,
Local Secretaries.
9096

## French Government Loans

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE is receiving, as formerly, and at best exchange obtainable, subscriptions for either the Bonds or the Obligations de la Defense Nationale.
9142

## The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

# Classified Advertisements
(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

### HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with procelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.
9027

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.
9028

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, May 1st, 7, Barchet Road, 9-roomed residence, servants' quarters, &c. Apply to No. 1-B, Hannen Road.
9177

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.
9026

TO LET, furnished, from 1st May, charming detached residence, fine garden, tennis, stables. All services, including linen and silver. Western district. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.
9161-M-26

### GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route Vallon, with electric light, water, telephone, taxes, and servants' quarters. Tls. 10 per month. Apply on premises.
8961

### APARTMENTS

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.
9030-A-17

TO LET, very large rooms, well-furnished, with or without board. Apply to 36, Yuhang Road.
9078-M-28

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
9103

### MASSAGE

MISS FOOJIZAKI, electric and hand-massage expert from Japan, is prepared to undertake work in that line. Address Y-468, North Szechuen Road.
9032

### EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS, correspondence, translations from English or German into Russian. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.
9174-M-28

### FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
8910

### MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.
8695

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

### *Obituary*

**Baron Scarsdale**

*Reuter's Service*

London, March 23.—The death is announced of Baron Scarsdale, Rector of Kedleston, father of Earl Curzon.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mail 3 | Mail 5 | Miles | | | | | Mail 102 | Mail 4 |
| 8.30 | 16.35 | 0 | dep. Peking | | | arr. | 8.44 | 18.55 |
| 11.25 | 19.10 | | arr. Tientsin-Central | | | dep. | 5.08 | 15.58 |
| 11.35 | 19.17 | 82 | dep. Tientsin-Central | | | arr. | 5.03 | 15.53 |
| | | | | | | | Mond. & Thursd. | |
| 11.45 | 19.25 | | arr. Tientsin-East | | | dep. | 4.55 | 15.45 |
| Mail 102 | Mail 2 | | | | | | Mail 1 | Mail 101 |
| Sund. & Wed. | Fridays | | | Peking-Mukden Line | | | | |
| 9.35 | 0.01 | 0 | dep. Mukden | | | arr. | 21.00 | 19.27 |
| Mond. & Thursd. | | | | | | | | |
| 4.45 | 18.27 | | arr. Tientsin-East | | | dep. | 1 25 | 1.25 |
| 4.55 | 18.34 | 434 | dep. Tientsin-East | | | arr. | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| | | | | | | | Thursd. | Tuesd. & Saturd. |
| 5.03 | 18.41 | | arr. Tientsin-Central | | | dep. | 1.01 | 1.01 |

| Local 5 | Mail 3 | | | | | | Mail 4 | Local 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 | 12.30 | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East | | arr. | | 15.32 | 19.56 |
| 7.40 | 12.40 | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central | | dep. | | 15.22 | 19.46 |
| 8.00 | 13.00 | | dep. Tientsin-Central | | arr. | | 15.02 | 19.26 |
| 11.48 | 16.30 | 78 | dep. Tsangchow | | dep. | | 11.57 | 15.23 |
| 15.12 | 19.38 | 149 | dep. Tochow | | dep. | | 9.17 | 12.13 |
| 18.16 | 22.41 | | arr. Tsinanfu | | dep. | | 6.30 | 9.00 |
| | | 221 | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | 8 | |
| 7.30 | 23.01 | | dep. Tsinanfu | | arr. | | 6.10 | 17.42 |
| 10.09 | 1.28 | 266 | dep. Tsinanfu | | dep. | | 3 56 | 15.12 |
| 12.30 | 3.49 | 319 | arr. Yenchowfu | | dep. | | 1.04 | 12.41 |
| 12.45 | 3.59 | | dep. Yenchowfu | | arr. | | 0.54 | 12.26 |
| 15.36 | 6.55 | 378 | dep. Lincheng | | dep. | | 22.00 | 10.02 |
| 17.46 | 9.03 | | arr. Hsuchowfu | | dep. | | 19.35 | 7.40 |
| | | 421 | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | 10 | |
| 6.00 | 9.23 | | dep. Hsuchowfu | | arr. | | 19.15 | 20.50 |
| 11.30 | 18.18 | | arr. Pengpu | | dep. | | 14.52 | 15.25 |
| 11.50 | 18.28 | 523 | dep. Pengpu | | arr. | | 14.42 | 14.13 |
| 18.02 | 17.07 | 601 | dep. Chuchow | | dep. | | 11.11 | 8.51 |
| 19.53 | 18.23 | 6 2 | arr. Pukow | | dep. | | 9.45 | 6.50 |
| Exp. | Exp. | | | | | | Exp. 7.05 | Fast |
| 23.00 | 23.00 | 0 | dep. Nanking Pierry | Shanghai Line | arr. | | 7.00 | 15.04 |
| 7.00 | 7.00 | 193 | dep. Nanking | Nanking Line | dep. | | 23.00 | 7.35 |
| | | | arr. Shanghai | | dep. | | | |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.45 | 14.00 | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | 7.18 | 11.48 | 11.20 | 17.30 | dep. Lincheng arr. | 8.08 | 14.38 |
| 9.48 | 15.03 | arr. Tsiningchow dep. | 6.15 | 10.45 | 12.28 | 18.38 | arr. Tsochuang dep. | 7.00 | 13.30 |

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

| STATIONS | | 1 Fast R | 3 Local | 5 3 & 4 Class | 7 Local | 9 Express R | 11 Local | 13 Local | 15 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| SHANGHAI NORTH | ..dep | 7.35 | | 9.00 | 10.30 | 1.05 | 3.45 | 5.30 | 11.00 |
| Nanziang | .. .. | 8.08 | | 9.31 | 10.56 | 1.26 | 4.04 | 6.00 | |
| Kunshan | .. .. | 8.51 | | 10.33 | 11.52 | | 4.54 | 7.09 | |
| SOOCHOW .. | arr. | 9.40 | | 11.34 | 12.48 | 2.37 | 5.49 | 8.05 | 1.00 |
| | dep. | 9.50 | | 11.44 | | 2.45 | 5.59 | | 1.10 |
| WUSIH .. | arr. | 10.40 | | 12 56 | | 3.27 | 7.03 | | 2.09 |
| | dep. | 10.50 | | 1.03 | | 3.37 | 7.08 | | 2.19 |
| CHANGCHOW | arr. | 11.40 | | 2.05 | | 4.16 | 8.07 | | 3.14 |
| | dep. | 11.50 | 6.50 | 2.13 | | 4.25 | | | 3.24 |
| TANYANG .. | arr. | 12.45 | 8.00 | 3.19 | | 5.10 | | | |
| | dep. | 12.48 | 8.03 | 3.22 | | 5.11 | | | |
| CHINKIANG | arr. | 1.25 | 8.82 | 4.14 | | 5.41 | | | 5.14 |
| | dep. | 1.33 | 9.02 | 4.24 | | 5.51 | | | 5.24 |
| NANKING | .. arr. | 3.04 | 11.00 | 6.18 | | 7.00 | | | 7.00 |
| Nanking Ferry | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *7.05 |

| STATIONS | | 2 Fast R | 4 Local | 6 Local | 8 3 & 4 Class | 10 Express R | 12 Local | 14 Local | 16 Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Nanking Ferry | ..dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| NANKING | ..dep. | 7 30 | | | 8.25 | 1.20 | | 3.50 | 11.00 |
| CHINKIANG | arr. | 8.57 | | | 10.23 | 2.37 | | 5.49 | 0.46 |
| | dep. | 9.07 | | | 10.33 | 2.47 | | 5.59 | 1.00 |
| TANYANG .. | arr. | 9.46 | | | 11.24 | 3.70 | | 6.50 | |
| | dep. | 9.49 | | | 11.27 | 3.21 | | 6.53 | |
| CHANGCHOW | arr. | 10.47 | | | 12.48 | 4.09 | | 8.09 | 2.53 |
| | dep. | 10.57 | | 7.10 | 1 05 | 4.19 | | | 3.16 |
| WUSIH .. | arr. | 11.46 | | 8.14 | 2.19 | 4.59 | | | 4.11 |
| | dep. | 11.56 | | 8.24 | 2.29 | 5.09 | | | 4.21 |
| SOOCHOW .. | arr. | 12.47 | | 9.32 | 3.42 | 5.54 | | | 5.14 |
| | dep. | 12.57 | 7.35 | 9.41 | 3.52 | 6.04 | 2.40 | | 5.24 |
| Kunshan .. | .. .. | 1.41 | 8.25 | 10.40 | 4 56 | | 3.25 | | |
| Nansiang .. | .. .. | 2.33 | 9.29 | 11.50 | 5.59 | | 4.89 | | 6.41 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH | ..arr. | 2.56 | 9.55 | 12.16 | 6.27 | 7.35 | 4.30 | | 7.00 |

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

| MILES. | STATIONS. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| | SHANGHAI NORTH....dep. | 6 20 | 7.45 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 2.00 | 3.30 | 5.25 | 7.45 |
| 3.46 | Kiangwan ..... | 6.29 | 7.54 | 10.14 | 12.24 | 2.09 | 3 39 | 5.34 | 7.54 |
| 10. 9 | WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr. | 6.50 | 8.15 | 10.35 | 12.45 | 2.30 | 4.00 | 5.55 | 8.15 |

| MILES. | STATIONS. | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p m | p.m. | p m. | p.m. | p m |
| | WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep. | 6.55 | 8.20 | 10 45 | 1.15 | 2 40 | 4 10 | 6.00 | 8.25 |
| 6.73 | Kiangwan ..... | 7.17 | 8.42 | 11.07 | 1.37 | 3.02 | 4.32 | 6.22 | 8 4 |
| 10.19 | SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr. | 7.25 | 8 50 | 11.15 | 1 45 | 3.10 | 4.40 | 6.30 | 8.3. |

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

## MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

| STATIONS | | 2 Local Mixed a.m. | 4 Fast a.m. | 6 Slow a.m. | 8 Coolie Goods a.m. | 10 Ex-Press p.m. | 12 Local Mixed p m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai South ..... | dep. | | 8.00 | 8.55 | 10.15 | 3.30 | 4.20 |
| Sung Kiang ..... | arr. | | 8.52 | 10.01 | 11.24 | 4.13 | 5.46 |
| | dep. | | 8.55 | 10.06 | 11.40 | 4.15 | 5.56 |
| Ka Shai ..... | | | 9.49 | 11.07 | 1.02 | 5.00 | 7.10 |
| Ka Shing ..... | arr. | | 10.11 | 11.35 | 1.33 | 5.19 | 7.40 |
| | dep. | 7.30 | 10.19 | 11.45 | 1.46 | 5.29 | |
| Yeh Zah ..... | arr. | 8.24 | 10.56 | 12.27 | 2.37 | 5.56 | |
| | dep. | 8.40 | 10.58 | 12.31 | 2.52 | 5.58 | |
| Chang An ..... | | 9.38 | 11.33 | 1.17 | 3.55 | 6.25 | |
| Hangchow ..... | arr. | 11.18 | 12.28 | 2.30 | 5.32 | 7.09 | |
| | dep. | 11.30 | 12.38 | 2.42 | 5.47 | 7.24 | |
| Zah Kou ..... | arr. | 11.55 | 12.57 | 3.05 | 6.20 | 7.40 | |

| STATIONS | | 1 Local Mixed a.m. | 3 Fast a.m. | 5 Slow a.m. | 7 Coolie Goods a.m. | 9 Ex-press p.m. | 11 Local Mixed p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... | dep. | | 7.20 | 8.20 | 9.25 | 3.10 | 3.50 |
| Hangchow ..... | arr. | | 7.44 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 3.26 | 4.13 |
| | dep. | | 7.55 | 8.55 | 10.13 | 3.36 | 4.25 |
| Chang An ..... | | | 8.52 | 10.11 | 12.15 | 4.22 | 5.48 |
| Yeh Zah ..... | arr. | | 9.25 | 10.54 | 1.15 | 4.47 | 6.37 |
| | dep. | | 9.32 | 11.01 | 1.50 | 4.55 | 6.47 |
| Ka Shing ..... | arr. | | 10.09 | 11.43 | 2.45 | 5.22 | 7.35 |
| | dep. | 7 40 | 10.12 | 11.55 | 3.01 | 5.26 | |
| Ka Shai ..... | | 8.18 | 10.36 | 12.26 | 3.37 | 5.47 | |
| Sung Kiang ..... | arr. | 9.33 | 11.29 | 1.26 | 4.48 | 6.30 | |
| | dep. | 10.02 | 11.32 | 1.31 | 4.58 | 6.32 | |
| Shanghai South ... | arr. | 11.22 | 12.25 | 2.38 | 6.07 | 7.15 | |

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

| STATIONS | | 14 a.m. | 16 a.m. | 18 a.m. | 20 p.m. | 22 p.m. | 24 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kon Zen Chiao ... | dep | 7.40 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 1.25 | 3.05 | 6.35 |
| Kon Shang Mun .. | arr | 7.53 | 10.23 | 12.03 | 1.38 | 3.18 | 6.48 |
| | dep. | 8.04 | 10.30 | 12.05 | 1.40 | 3.19 | 6.50 |
| Hangchow ..... | arr | 8.13 | 10.40 | 12.15 | 1.50 | 3.29 | 7.00 |
| | dep. | 8.21 | | | | 3.40 | |
| Zah Kou ..... | arr. | 8.46 | | | | 4.10 | |

| STATIONS | | 13 a.m. | 15 a.m. | 17 a.m. | 19 p.m. | 21 p.m. | 23 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zah Kou ..... | dep. | 9.00 | | | | 5.10 | |
| Hangchow ..... | arr. | 9.19 | | | | 5.33 | |
| | dep. | 9.24 | 10.55 | 12.33 | 2.10 | 5.42 | 7.15 |
| Kon Shang Mun .. | arr. | 9.34 | 11.05 | 12.45 | 2.20 | 5.52 | 7.25 |
| | dep. | 9.37 | 11.12 | 12.47 | 2.25 | 5.56 | 7.29 |
| Kon Zen Chiao ... | arr. | 9.50 | 11.25 | 1.00 | 2.38 | 6.09 | 7.41 |

*Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.*

# Business and Official Notices

## Auctions

### A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

**THE CONCERNED**

To sell within their Salesroom at No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,

ON

**Wednesday, the 29th inst.**

at 2 p.m.

**All Superior Household Furniture and Effects**

Contained therein; Comprising:—

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Sideboard, Cellarettes, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Jardinieres, Bookcase, Large Axminster Carpet, Carved Blackwood Furniture, Green Saddlebag Upholstered Drawing Room Suite, Table Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware, Brass Incense Burner and Ornaments, Bedroom Suites complete, Dressing Table and Bevelled Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Washstands, Mirror-door Wardrobes, Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads, Curtains, etc., etc., etc.

**One Fine Toned Cottage Piano, by Collard & Collard, London.**

On View Monday.

9192

### PUBLIC AUCTION

**Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.,**

Favoured with instructions from

**THE CONCERNED**

Will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Sales Godown on

**Thursday, the 30th March, 1916**

at 2.30 p.m.

A Large Quantity of Ship's Stores, Rubber Suction Hose, Gauge Glass Cutter, Dies, Tapes, Steel Alphabet, Copper and Brass Oil Can, Grease Packing, Canvas Hose, Belting Fastener, Coach Screw, Mild Square Steel, Wire Rope, Bolts and Nuts, Manila Rope, English Leather Belting, etc., etc., etc.

The cargo will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On View on Wednesday, when Catalogue will be ready.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
The Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1916.

9188

### PUBLIC AUCTION

**Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.**

Favoured with instructions from

**THE CONCERNED**

Will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Sales Godown,

**No. 7 Quai du Yang King Pang**

on

**Thursday, the 30th March, 1916**

at 12.15 noon

**One 5-Seater Flanders Motor Car,**

20 H. P., with tools and accessories, in good running order and condition, the tyres having been lately renewed.

On View Morning of Sale.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
The Auctioneers.

9176

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co


### O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XLIII.

*The Beer that can with pleasure Absolute*
*Be drunk without the Danger of a "Toot,"*
*Like Elephant Beer—you'll know it by its "Head"—*
*Is liked by every local Wise Old Coot.*

"ELEPHANT HEAD" BEER $2.00 PER DOZ. PTS. DELIVERED SHANGHAI

ASK O'BILL

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**
Wine Merchants

**The Auto Castle**
228, Avenue Joffre
**Tel. W412**

Prompt attention given to
REPAIRS
which are effected by expert mechanics under European supervision

New and Second-hand
MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE
at Bargain Prices

Every description of the most famous British, French, and other makes of car. Touring-cars, Landaulettes, Limousines, Two-Seaters—2 and 4 Cylinders.

8878


### For Sale by Auction

**The Steam Tug "Peiho"** as she now lies alongside the Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The particulars of this Tug are as follows:—

Length over-all ... 99' 3"
Beam moulded .... 17' 11"
Depth moulded .... 12' 6"
Working Pressure 90 lbs.
Gross Tonnage Tons 137.12
C. Metres 388.05

The sale will take place on Saturday, the 29th April, 1916, at the Offices of the Undersigned, at 12 noon.

**WILLIAM FORBES & CO.**
Victoria Road,
Tientsin.

9138


### Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

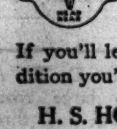


Newly Opened
**Russian Provision Store**
Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices
**G. GOTKIN**
918, Broadway

7948



**Willard** STORAGE BATTERY



**When You Press the Button—**
You're entitled to good bright lights. If you'll let us keep your storage battery in condition you'll be *sure* of them.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.

*Free inspection of any battery at any time*



### ZUNG LEE & SONS
(W. Z. Zee & Sons—Est. 1895)

Hardware, Metals, and Sundries Merchants
Manufacturers' Agents

New and Large Stocks of

**BOILER ZINC PLATES**

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private.
**Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.)
Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"



### Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

**130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS**

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

**EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING**

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

**THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE**



### The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

**CHESTER, COWEN & Co.**
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.



### THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

**2a, JINKEE ROAD.**

**CARS FOR HIRE**

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.


**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9**

### 5½% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916
FOR
**Rbls. 2,000,000,000**

SUBCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

9189

**Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11**

### NOTICE

ELEGANTE, Milliner and Corsetiere, 5-A, Broadway (Astor House Block), will be opened 1st April. All orders promptly executed and work guaranteed in a first-class manner.

Corsets, a speciality, made on the promises by a qualified corsetiere.

9183

### NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our customers that, owing to the increased cost of Provisions, coupled with increased freight on same, we are reluctantly compelled to advance our retail prices from 1st April next.

**Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers**

9124


### UNDERWOOD

**"The machine you will eventually buy"**

The typewriter standard by which all others are Judged

**Dodwell & Co., Ltd.**
B-202, KIANGSE ROAD
'Phone 3805

9140


### United States Steel Products Co.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. ARTHUR B. HYKES will be in charge of the Company's business in China.

J. W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

9179

### The Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and 2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1916.

9171

### BILLIARDS

MESSRS. Boyes, Bassett & Co. have been appointed agents for Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, Ld., 19, Soho Square, London, from January 4, 1916, and are now prepared to quote prices and take orders.

9151

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a governess for two boys, aged 8 and 10, in a respectable Russian family at Vladivostok. Must be educated and with a slight knowledge of music. British or Neutral. Home comforts and passage provided and salary offered £5 per month. Apply by letter to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

9175-M-28

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

# Classified Advertisements

**2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)**

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**
Excellent rooms at moderate rates—
with or without board
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8251 Telephone 3482

A NICELY furnished room, with board, is available for a young lady, in a select home, near tram, in Western district. 'Phone and tennis lawn. Moderate. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

9160-M-26

TO LET, close to Astor House, comfortable bedroom with bathroom. Private family, telephone. Rent $30. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.

9186-M-26

TO LET, furnished flat, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, verandah, telephone, Say Zoong district, near tram. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

9191-M-29

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, with excellent board and attendance, double and single bedrooms near Bund. Lift and 'phone. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

9135

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

LARGE sitting room and small bedroom with bathroom and enclosed Verandah. Excellent Table, Good Service. Home Comforts. 6, Quinsan Gardens.

9182-M-30

TO LET, flat of three rooms and bathroom, also 5-roomed attic, with bathroom. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

9085

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, one large back room, also one small room. Accommodation for table guests. Moderate charges.

9037

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. Rooms facing Park, with all comforts. No. 11.

9070-M-31

### SITUATIONS WANTED

A GERMAN lady (experienced) desires position as stenographer and typist. German and English. A commercial firm preferred. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

9117

GERMAN governess desires engagement with neutral or German family. Please apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

9168

YOUNG man with knowledge of Fire Insurance, seeks extra work after office hours, fast typist, Terms moderate. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

9178-M-28

EXPERIENCED EXPORT MAN, neutral, seeks position with reliable firm as manager of export department or chief assistant. Apply, stating terms, to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

9146

ACCOUNTANT, with 26 years business experience and knowledge of Russian, English and German languages, would like to get work after office hours. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

8898

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, comfortable house-boat, with four berths, to hire from 19th to 27th April. K. Baets, Burlington Hotel.

9187-M-29

### FOUND

YOUNG SETTER found near Wayside. Owner may have same on applying to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

9184-M-29

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, one large or two small bedrooms, with bath. Please apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

9190-M-26

### GODOWN WANTED

WANTED, a ground floor godown, close to Bund and Nanking Road. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

9193-M-28

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED in Western district, four or five-roomed furnished house, for 9 or 12 months. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

9162-M-28

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, motor-boat, speedy and a well-known make, nearly new, just overhauled and refitted. Bargain, if taken soon. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

9169-M-26

FOR SALE, desirable building lots in the vicinity of Hongkew Park, varying from 1 to 10 mow. Prices very moderate. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

9170-M-28

WANTED, two motor-cars (one 2-seater, one 4-seater) 1915 or 1916 models, in first-class condition. Apply to Box 479, THE CHINA PRESS.

9158-M-30

FOR SALE, new Blickensderfer typewriter; latest pattern, Tls. 40. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

9163-M-26

SPORTING gun and case for sale —$60.00. Apply by letter in first instance to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

9166-M-26

ROSENKRANZ PIANO for sale. Please apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

9168

FOR SALE, superior quality fishing rod, with rod, lines, hooks, &c., in leather case, new, unused. Price $25. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

9159-M-28

FOR SALE, "Overland" 1915 model 80 T, 5-passenger, touring; electric starter, etc., In excellent condition. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.

9126-M-26

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8856

**Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11**

# Intimate Peeps at Our American Beauties

No. 14

"Confidantes" Posed Especially by the Dolly Sisters

Photos by Campbell Studios N.Y

# NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

## Why There's NO NEED OF YOUR BEING BALD

By WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

BAD air, vanity and laziness are the three common factors of that execrable condition, alopecia prematura, or denudation of man's dome.

Indians living their own life never grew bald. Women following the fashions seldom grow bald. In both cases the scalp receives plenty of fresh air, and fresh air is the most efficient of all practical germicides.

Men wear hats nine-tenths of the time, not because they need protection against cold weather or intense sunlight, but because they are too proud to fight vain custom, too cowardly to defy the hatter. If here and there some rare and admirable soul strides abroad unbonneted his envious fellow creatures take refuge in mean, low-down ridicule, cheered on and encouraged by the man round the corner with a big stock of male millinery to unload.

Professor Sabouraud determined some time ago that dandruff is caused by germs. He identified a minute organism, to which he gave the name of micro-bacillus of Sabouraud, that he found present in practically every case of dandruff.

Professor Lassar, another famous skin specialist, proved that dandruff is contagious, by taking dandruff scales from the head of a student who was losing his hair. He made a pomade of them with vaseline, rubbed the pomade into the back of a guinea-pig, and in due time saw the pig go bald.

It is a familiar thing for a young husband or wife to contract dandruff after marriage. And that the barber is the chief distributor of dandruff germs and consequent baldness we cannot doubt.

This little micro-bacillus of Sabouraud burrows down the hair shaft, very gradually yet very industriously, until it eventually reaches the hair follicle or root, where it takes up its abode and eats away at the root until the hair becomes first sick and puny and finally loses all vitality, falling out, never to return. The nefarious work of a few billion micro-bacilli upon a scalp may be compared with the effects of the electric needle, only that the needle does in a few seconds what the micro-bacillus requires months and years to accomplish.

When we wish to destroy an individual hair or many of them for keeps there is but one known means of safely doing so, and that is the electric needle. This is an ordinary No. 5 or No. 7 jeweler's steel broach or a platinum needle with a slight bulb at the point, attached to the negative pole of a galvanic battery supplying a four or five milliampere current. The needle is gently insinuated down alongside the shaft of the hair until it penetrates the follicle or root, when a stream of white bubbles comes to the surface and the hair comes away without pulling or giving pain.

This, of course, is a tedious process—an operator does well to destroy a dozen to twenty hairs at a sitting. But just the same it is not one whit more efficacious than the micro-bacillus of Sabouraud when the latter agent is kept protected with a suitable hat.

Lack of fresh air, darkness, absence of the actinic or disinfectant action of sunlight, plus uncleanliness—these contributing factors aid the micro-bacillus in his ruthless work.

You may note the succeeding stages of the process in any case. First there is an increasing oiliness of scalp and hair—a seborrhoea, as doctors call it, an excessive flow of the natural oil secreted by the sebaceous or oil glands which lie about each hair follicle and supply the necessary oil of the hair. This excessive secretion of oil is a response of the glands to the stimulating effect of infection.

Perhaps if the hat were thrown in the ring and left there the process would go no further, for the sebum or oil itself possesses some germicidal power; but this power is feeble, at best, and hence readily counterbalanced by the contributing factors just mentioned—lack of air, light and cleanliness.

We say nothing here of the interference with nutrition of the scalp by rigid hat bands. Even the derby or silk hat would hardly impair nutrition if it had no roof. Few heads are so regularly spheroid or ovoid as to suffer from the pressure of hat bands; the normal irregularities of the outline of the skull cap suffice to protect the arteries and veins of the scalp from serious pressure.

The second stage of the process is that of dandruff. At first it is an oily, greasy dandruff, seborrhoea, oleosa, or stearrhoea, or pityriasis, as it is variously known. It may assume the form of a greasy coating on the scalp. After a time it generally becomes scaly, dry dandruff (seborrhoea sicca).

The oily dandruff is usually not so itchy as the dry, scurf-like dandruff. The dry form of dandruff signifies that the myriads of micro-bacilli are getting in their deadly work upon the scalp—the oil glands are already beginning to weaken under the unrelenting gnawing of the microbes, and it is at this time that the hair begins to come out on the brush.

Not always, though. Some individuals have dandruff in the most annoying degree for years and years and still preserve a fair thatch of hair. But these are exceptions. In the majority of cases dry dandruff is the sure precursor of alopecia prematura, or "drought of the coco."

If Lassar's dandruff pomade, above mentioned, was capable of producing baldness in a guinea-pig, then it is not at all fanciful to expect immunizing vaccination with strains of the same species of microbacillus to relieve dandruff. In practise such relief is common.

By way of prevention of oily or dry dandruff and baldness perhaps the most important item is massage of the scalp. Massage is a sort of almost-as-good substitute for scalp exercise, the human animal having lost his capacity to shake the scalp and wiggle the ears.

Massage may be given with the finger tips as well as with a good brush. This is preferable owing to the [illegible] of determining [illegible] palms or [illegible] no contact. Push the fingers of the one hand toward those of the other hand, thus raising a roll of scalp between the approaching finger-tips. Go over the entire scalp systematically in this way until it glows with warmth and renewed circulation.

In brushing, use a long-bristled brush and brush vigorously, giving about a hundred strokes to the scalp each day. The brush should be as frequently cleansed as the scalp itself, and after washing the brush it should be stood in the direct sunlight to dry and be sterilized.

There are brushes with rubber air pads in which the bristles are imbedded. Another excellent brush is one with removable, perforated bristle-base, permitting easy cleansing. As for combs, none is necessary for men's hair; women should use only coarse, rounded-toothed combs, never fine or sharp-toother combs.

How often should the scalp be washed or shampooed? As often as necessary for cleanliness—every day in some cases, twice a week in others, twice a month in others. Why people should hesitate to wash the scalp, yet never fear a daily bath, is one of those inexplicable mysteries bound up with the "catching cold" delusion. If all soap is rinsed from the hair, and only pure soap used in washing the scalp, and the hair thoroughly dried after the shampoo, and a wee bit of oil, preferably purified petroleum oil (liquid petrolatum) is rubbed into the scalp (not the hair) following the washing, to replace the natural oil removed, there can be no possible ill effect from a scalp shampoo.

There is not one word to be said in favor of most of the various hair remedies barbers recommend. Of course, there are remedies which relieve dandruff, whether oily or dry, just as there are local remedies which will help many cases of acne or other skin trouble. But it is notable that none of these remedies produce any appreciable improvement without thorough massage—they must be patiently and regularly rubbed into the scalp (not onto the hair) daily for periods of several weeks in order to have any good effects, and this indispensable massage of the scalp in itself would, in all probability, accomplish the same results without the aid of the medicament.

However, there is no harm in mentioning one or two of the remedies most highly commended by competent authorities. Sulphur is suggested by Sabouraud in the following form:

| | |
|---|---|
| Precipitated sulphur | 2½ drams |
| Alcohol (90 degrees) | 2½ drams |
| Distilled water and rose water, enough to make | 4 ounces |

Mix. To be rubbed in between parted hair at night, covering one-fourth of scalp thoroughly each night. Shake the bottle before using.

The one drawback about all sulphur preparations is the somewhat disagreeable odor of sulphur, hard to disguise. And it is insoluble, and hence cannot be sprayed upon the scalp like certain other medicaments. For instance, an alcoholic solution of two per cent salicylic acid or of a similar strength of resorcin may be sprayed forcibly upon the scalp by means of a good atomizer whose downward bent tip is held lightly in contact with the scalp.

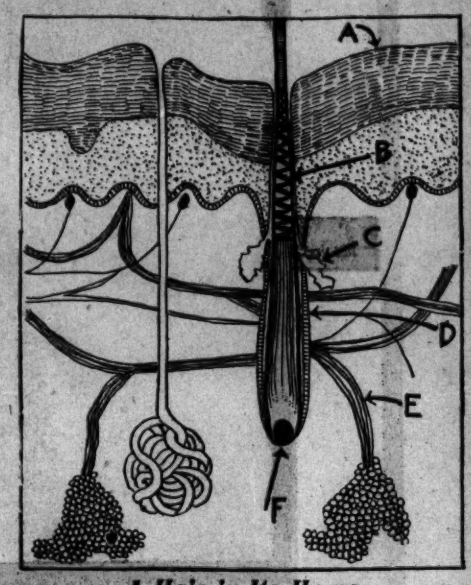
If convenience alone is not the chief thing to be considered either of the three medicaments mentioned would be most effectively employed in the form of an ointment which may be systematically rubbed into the scalp by parting the hair here and there, without leaving the hair unpleasantly greasy. A little ointment on the finger-tips and thorough but not too forcible massaging with it.

We grow bald because we want to, not because we have to. We don't give our scalps a fighting chance.

## Science Declares That Your Scalp Will RETAIN ITS HAIR If You Will Only Give It a FIGHTING CHANCE

*Three Ways of Preventing Baldness.*

**A—Wear a hat as little as possible so as to give your hair plenty of fresh air. B—If you are a man, never use a comb. C—Massage the scalp systematically with the finger tips.**




*A Hair in Its Home.*

**A—Surface of skin. B—Hair stalk. C—Oil gland, which becomes weakened by the unrelenting gnawing of the Sabouraud microbes. D—Hair sheath. E—Hair muscle. F—Hair root, which the microbes gradually eat away, causing the hair to die and fall out.**

## How We Learned to Use ALMANACS

THE first almanacs were of Arabian origin, and reflected the local genius of the people in a very striking way. They served as models in other countries for hundreds of years.

The oldest known copy of such a work is preserved in the British Museum, and dates back to the time of Rameses the Great of Egypt, who lived 1,200 years before the birth of Christ. It is written on papyrus, in red ink, and covers a period of six years. The entries relate to religious ceremonies, to the fates of children born on given days, and to the regulation of business enterprises in accordance with planetary influences.

"Do nothing at all this day," is one of the warnings. "If thou [illegible] anything at all this day it will be fortunate," is another entry. "Look not at a rat this day." "Wash not with water this day." "Go out not before daylight this day," are some of the additional cautions.

This almanac was found in an old tomb, and is supposed to have been buried with its Egyptian owner when he was converted into a mummy for future explorers to dig up and dissect in the interest of science and literature.

Next after this in point of age among the existing specimens of ancient almanacs are some composed in the fourth century. They are Roman Church calendars, giving the names of the saints and other religious information.

The Baltic nations, who were not versed in papyrus-making, had calendars engraved on axe-helves, walking sticks, and other articles of personal use. The days were notched with a broad mark for Sunday, and the saints' days were symbolized in various devices, such as a harp for St. David's, a gridiron for St. Lawrence's, a lover's knot for St. Valentine's, and so on. The Saxon almanacs are numerous and contain historical as well as ecclesiastical entries.

It is possible to trace in these curious records all the changes of popular belief and taste. They were prepared to meet the current demand and to constitute a systematic story of what took place in successive periods and how knowledge increased with the revolving years. We owe to them most that we know of the people for whom they were made and by whom they were endorsed.

## Why So Many SHOEMAKERS HAVE CONSUMPTION

WHY are shoemakers so liable to tuberculosis? There is no reason why there should be any more hereditary predisposition to the disease among them than among any other class of workers. They are not as a rule hard drinkers, and they are well paid enough to afford comfortable homes and sufficient nourishment. Neither can it be said that there is anything about the materials with which they work that facilitates the spread of germs of this disease.

Yet the death rate from tuberculosis among the workers in the great shoe manufacturing centres of England is about 35 per cent in excess of the average for other industries. And English scientists have been making an exhaustive investigation to try to find out why this should be so.

Their study leads them to believe that one reason for the prevalence of tuberculosis among shoemakers lies in the fatigue caused by the constant exercise of care and attention in the execution of a number of finely adjusted and rapid muscular movements. The men who cut the lasts have to bend over their cutting boards for hours at a time with their abdomens and lower ribs compressed and their chests cramped. No attitude could be more conducive to tuberculosis.

Add to this cramped position the fact that shoemaking is sedentary work carried on for long hours in overcrowded factories which are often dark, dusty and poorly ventilated, and it is not hard to see how so many shoemakers contract tuberculosis.

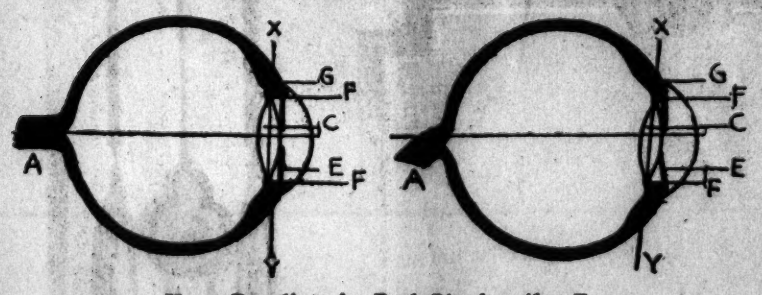
To overcome these difficulties the English investigators urge the passage of laws regulating the lighting, heating and ventilation of shoe factories and prohibiting the dry sweeping which fills the air with irritating particles of dust.

Employers should be required to allow their men to stop work for intervals of fifteen minutes twice a day and play games or take gymnastic exercises in the open air. This, it is believed, would go a long way toward counteracting the harmful effect of the sedentary occupation and the cramped position.

To deal with the actual cases of tuberculosis the novel suggestion is made of an industrial sanatorium where operatives can carry on their trade under medical supervision for such hours as they are able, and earn wages in proportion. As health is re-established working hours and earning capacity would be increased, until finally normal hours could be safely undertaken in many cases and factory employment resumed.

The plan presents the great advantage of teaching the operative how to carry on his handicraft under hygienic conditions.

## GOOD for the NERVES to Read in Bed, but BAD for the EYES




*How Reading in Bed Strains the Eyes.*

**On the left, an eye with all its parts and the vertical axis of the lens (XY) in their normal position. On the right, an eye strained by reading in bed. Note how the crystalline lens (C) is slightly tipped, the suspensory ligament (F) strained and the vertical axis (XY) thrown considerably out of plumb. This condition interferes with the proper action of the ciliary muscle (G) and the iris (E) and may ultimately result in injury to the optic nerve.**

THERE are few habits out of which the average man or woman gets more real enjoyment than that of reading in bed. When the cares of the day are over and mind and body can both relax is the time when one's favorite book or magazine is most inviting, and an hour or so over its pages is often the best preparation for a healthful, refreshing night's sleep. In fact physicians often recommend reading in bed to nervous patients who suffer from insomnia.

But beneficial as the habit may be to the mind and nerves, it has quite the opposite effect on the eyes.

Oculists have for a long time been puzzled by a peculiar form of eye strain, which is especially common among college students. Now they have decided that this is a direct result of the habit of reading in a reclining position.

College students are more addicted to this habit than any other class of people. Not only do they enjoy a novel or magazine after they get into bed at night, but throughout the day much of their reading is done while reclining on couches or divans.

Just why this habit is so harmful to our eyes is clearly shown by the accompanying diagrams. The one on the left represents the eye with its various parts in the position nature intended them to be for reading. The axis of the lens is, it will be seen, exactly vertical.

The diagram on the right shows the conditions under which the eye has to work when we read in bed. The crystalline lens is slightly tipped, the suspensory ligament strained and the vertical axis thrown considerably out of plumb. By doing work they were never intended to do the ciliary muscles which control the movements of the eyeball are able, for a time at least, to prevent the blurred, distorted image which would otherwise be the result.

Just as a rubber band after being stretched a long time loses its elasticity and becomes unable to resume its normal position, so will the ciliary muscles, if called upon for too much of this abnormal work, become lax and unable to properly control the eyeballs.

Eye specialists say that eyes which have been badly strained by too much reading in a reclining position are among the most difficult cases they are called upon to treat. The reason is that such eyes exhibit a certain light reflex, known to oculists as the "scissors movement," that is very hard to deal with.

## Why It Would Be Very Hard to STOP EATING BREAD

PROBABLY man would survive if the earth never produced another grain of wheat. But he would not find it easy to get along without this useful grain, for the eating of bread and other things made from wheat flour is a habit to which he has been addicted for nearly five thousand years.

Wheat, it is thought, was first grown in the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Gradually it spread to the East, and it is known that in China it was cultivated extensively as early as 3000 B. C. Wheat formed the chief food of the people of Biblical times. The term "wheat" is derived from an old English word, "hivaete" meaning white.

The wheat of to-day differs somewhat from that of early history. Through intensive cultivation and cross-fertilization it has reached a high state of perfection.

Wheat is the most widely known of the cereal grains. It is found wherever the white man has penetrated. It is grown on the Himalayan slopes ten thousand feet above sea level; on the great central plain of North America; in the tropical countries of Africa and India. We even find that as far north as the sixtieth parallel of latitude in Alaska, Russia, Germany, France and England, thousands of acres of wheat are harvested every year.

The fact that wheat can be readily adapted to various conditions of soil and climate makes it the most valuable of all cereal grains.

There are many different varieties of wheat due to the differences of soil and climate, but in general we divide it into two great classes: Winter or soft wheat—sown in the Fall and harvested during the hot Summer months—and Spring or hard wheat sown early in the Spring and harvested late in the Summer.

A grain of wheat is composed of four parts; the husk, which consists of five distinct layers of bran; the cereal layer, a thin membrane enclosing the starch cells, and the germ. During the milling process the bran coats and the germs are removed.

Graham flour is made by grinding the entire grain to a moderate grade of fineness. Entire wheat flour is made by grinding the grain and removing the three outer coats. If the germ were not removed from the flour, the color and the keeping qualities would be affected.

There are twenty-four steps in the milling process, from the time the wheat is weighed until it is sold as flour. The by-products, bran and middlings, are sold to the farmer for the feeding of cattle.

There are over fifty varieties of flour made, but we must classify it chiefly according to the kind of wheat

Flour made from Spring wheat is commonly known as bread flour. Bread flour is rich in gluten. Gluten has the power of expansion after the addition of moisture and heat, and a flour rich in gluten, as bread flour is, will produce a light loaf of bread.

Flour made from Winter wheat is commonly known as pastry flour. Pastry flour contains less gluten and more starch than bread flour.

Bread and pastry flour may be readily distinguished from each other. Bread flour is creamy in color and granular to the touch. Pastry flour is white in color and smooth like cornstarch. If a portion of this be squeezed between the hands the impression of the fingers will remain.

Flour should be kept in tightly sealed cans in a dry place. It is more economical in buying flour to get a good brand, even though it does cost a half-cent more a pound than an unknown brand.

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# Boots and Trousers

PHOTOS BY BURKE ATWELL CHI.

Military Boots of Patent Leather and Buckskin, Whose Bright Colored Tops Match the Reds and Greens in the Waist Belt of This Serge Walking Suit

High Russian Boots of Gray Suede and a Suit of Chestnut-Colored Ratine

Green Velvet Hunting Coat, with Which Are Worn Fur-Bordered Velvet Boots

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

## By Lady Duff-Gordon

("LUCILE")

THE wideness of the new skirts necessitates more ample and more decorated petticoats. In one or two amusing cases trousers are worn with skating and sport skirts, but this is only a fad, and will soon give place to the normal "knickers."

Greater care and more time must be spent on the choosing of boots. This Winter has seen many different kinds of Russian (or Cossack) boots, while the Autumn had very high, tight boots of kid, suede and sometimes satin, laced in front, behind, inside, outside and goodness only knows where else.

With Palm Beach and the Spring in view, one wonders exactly what will be the new note in footgear. If the bootmakers were to ask my advice I should certainly say that the little low boots of the Victorian period would be more appropriate than anything I can think of at the moment. I shall certainly have some made for my girls, to show with the wonderful Spring dresses. And I will now tell you what they are to be.

They will be made of materials mostly to match the dresses, and buttoned on the outside, with a contrasting color. The toe cap is to be of a darker color, in suede, satin or kid, matching a little circular piece around the heel, and carried up in a thin line to the top and back of the foot. The heels are to be very flat and not arched, matching in the same way as the evening pumps that are worn by the men to-day.

Evening shoes will be much the same as usual, but the lacings, if any, must always match the stockings, as nothing is uglier than the cross-garter effect of black, green or any other color, on the flesh-colored stockings.

At the top right-hand corner of this page is shown a little lady wearing a green velvet hunting coat, trimmed with lynx fur. The boots are of velvet and bordered with lynx. She wears no hat, but a hood, easily drawn over the head, takes its place. This unique garment has a style all its own, and fills the place of a coat and dress at the same time.

The lady who is turning her back to us is wearing a pair of military Russian boots of patent leather and buckskin, with a perforated design around the top in bright Russian reds and greens. These colors are repeated in the waist belt of the little serge walking suit, whose high cravat is tied at the back of the neck with long ends.

High Russian boots of gray suede are worn by the lady whose picture is shown in the centre. These are a little more shapely than the others, having a short length of the ankle laced on the inside of the leg for a distance of about six inches, just tightening the soft leather over the narrow top and letting it wrinkle more fully above. Her suit is of chestnut-colored ratine, with facings of velvet.

The sleeves have buttons of bright bone on the wrists, and the front of the coat shows buttons high up to the throat. The hat is of orange velvet and skunk fur, with touches of orange fur in the pipings of the chestnut-colored satin lining.


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**THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.**

# The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*


## Always Glad to Oblige a Young Lady

By Arthur Brisbane

(*New York Journal*)

AN enthusiastic young lady, whose real name is Mrs. Benedict, and who signs herself Crystal Eastman—her infancy name—gave out an interview on alimony and other subjects.

As in duty bound, we wrote about her interview and recorded our solemn impressions. She now sends us a letter which must be printed, since failure to print it would indicate lack of certain good qualities—see her womanly postscript.

Before allowing you to read the letter, however, we must say something about it.

"Miss" Eastman says: "Taking your husband's name is symbolic of an old idea, that you merge your personality, legal and otherwise, in his."

That is not accurate.

The children must have SOME name, and the wife takes the husband's as a sort of a compromise, settling on that name that the children may know who they are. It would be just as well, perhaps, if the husband took the wife's name and called the children by her name. That was the rule once.

It is no longer arranged in that way because woman is the divine half of the human race. She practises self-denial, humility, throws away her own name and takes her husband's.

---

"Miss" Eastman says also that "wearing a wedding or engagement ring is symbolic of possession."

So it is, but not as the young lady means it.

The wedding ring on a woman's finger is "symbolic of possession" in this way: It says to all the world: "I own one husband already. I possess about all the trouble I can attend to; don't bother me, I am busy."

Surely it is wise for married women in such a simple, ornamental, discreet way to tell the entire masculine world with a wave of the next to the last finger on the left hand: "I am busy."

When "Miss" Eastman is older, she will wonder how in her infancy she fought against either marriage or military preparedness—just at present, in the intellectual cradle, she seems to criticize both.

It has taken the human race at least five hundred thousand years to become half way decent—and marriage is ninety per cent. of the halfway decency.

It has also taken the human race many years to learn that a just cause must be prepared, in order to oppose injustice. But here's the letter:

---

Dear Sir—I arrived in Chicago for the purpose of gathering together the still sane men and women who, in spite of war-scare headlines, see no enemy about to invade the sacred soil of these United States, and who see danger in this great naval and military expansion program which is proposed—danger of encouraging the imperialistic tendencies of our capitalists, danger of destroying such democracy as we have, danger of involving us in unnecessary war.

I wanted to get them together under the uncompromising title: "Anti-Preparedness Committee," so that they might be one with similar groups in New York and Washington organized to fight the munitions makers, the nervous patriots, the war-mad press who seem to have us by the throat.

What happened?

Well, after long, earnest talks with a number of reporters, two quarter-column inside-page notices appeared about my mission: then came a soft-spoken lady-reporter who beguiled me into saying something about marriage and name-changing for the sake of getting my "Anti-Preparedness" message across!

Now, what happens?

First, a leading morning paper gives me front page, a two-column cut and many paragraphs of things I did not say. Second, you devote an entire editorial to me and my folly under the title: What Is Alimony?"

In passing, let me say that you evidently do not know. Alimony, according to the dictionary, is "an allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support upon her divorce or legal separation from him."

You say: "Alimony is justice based on partnership." Now, granted that marriage is a partnership and that the average wife who stays at home and cooks and scrubs and mends and washes does at least half of the work, why does that entitle her to support after the marriage is over?

Have we a law decreeing that when a partnership is dissolved the red-haired partner shall pay the black-haired partner so much a week the rest of his life, or until he forms another partnership?

I should think the dictionary would be a great help to an editor.

What I said to the lady-reporter was that no self-respecting feminist would accept alimony, that it was a confession that she could not take care of herself in the world. Alimony has nothing to do with the support of children, which, of course, must always be the mother's and father's joint responsibility, whether they are living together or not.

As to names, I prefer my own, of course. But I do not think it is a matter of very vital importance. We can make names mean what we like. I wish my name just now were "Anti-Preparedness," so that every time the papers saw fit to mention me they would be forced to record the fact that I am heart and soul against this most recent manifestation of militaristic jingoism.

Taking your husband's name is symbolic of an old idea, happily passing, that you merge your personality, legal and otherwise, in his.

In the same way wearing a wedding or engagement ring, in cases where only the woman wears one, is symbolic of possession. I do not like the ideas of which those things are symbols, and so I do not like the symbols. Marriage ought to be, whenever possible, a matter of love and not a matter of pride and possession and economic dependence.

But to go back for a last word about that editorial. I have often wondered how old the man is who writes the editorials in your paper. Sometimes he seems to be a mere child, with all the noisy masculine egotism of fifteen. Again, he seems to be a young man, fearless and eager and valiant for the right. Again, he seems to be an old, old man, troubled by time-worn anxieties and ancient moralities, a sort of combination of Lyman Abbott, Hudson Maxim and Anthony Comstock.

Very sincerely yours,

CRYSTAL EASTMAN.

P.S.—If you are a gentleman and a good sport, you will print this letter in big type everywhere the editorial was published.

---

When we see a little girl baby in the cradle putting her pink toe in her little mouth, we know that it is all for the best. We say to her: "When you are little older you will not do that. But continue doing it now. It hurts nobody and develops your little muscles and teaches you that the little toe is a part of yourself, an important fact that you must learn."

When we observe young women opposing marriage, opposing preparedness, dashing up and down the beach in one-piece bathing suits—as they should not—we realize that they are still infants, and we are patient.

---

### The Presidential Age

| President. | Politics. | Year. | Age |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington ... | Federalist | 1789 | 57 |
| J. Adams ..... | Federalist | 1797 | 61 |
| Jefferson ..... | Republican | 1801 | 57 |
| Madison ..... | Republican | 1809 | 57 |
| Monroe ..... | Republican | 1817 | 58 |
| J. Q. Adams.. | Republican | 1825 | 57 |
| Jackson ..... | Democrat | 1829 | 61 |
| Van Buren ... | Democrat | 1837 | 54 |
| Harrison ..... | Whig | 1841 | 68 |
| Tyler ..... | Democrat | 1841 | 51 |
| Polk ..... | Democrat | 1845 | 49 |
| Taylor ..... | Whig | 1849 | 64 |
| Fillmore ..... | Whig | 1850 | 50 |
| Pierce ..... | Democrat | 1853 | 48 |
| Buchanan .... | Democrat | 1857 | 65 |
| Lincoln ..... | Republican | 1861 | 52 |
| Johnson ..... | Republican | 1865 | 56 |
| Grant ..... | Republican | 1869 | 46 |
| Hayes ..... | Republican | 1877 | 54 |
| Garfield ..... | Republican | 1881 | 49 |
| Arthur ..... | Republican | 1881 | 50 |
| Cleveland .... | Democrat | 1885 | 47 |
| B. Harrison .. | Republican | 1889 | 55 |
| Cleveland .... | Democrat | 1893 | 55 |
| McKinley .... | Republican | 1897 | 54 |
| Roosevelt .... | Republican | 1901 | 42 |
| Taft ..... | Republican | 1909 | 51 |
| Wilson ..... | Democrat | 1913 | 56 |

The average age of the President at the time of election was 54.4 years.

## A Russian Philosopher's View Of The War

### Count Keyserling Believes Nations Are Not Fighting Against But in Common With One Another for the Self-Same End, That Ideals Will Triumph

*Count Hermann Keyserling, distinguished throughout Europe as a philosopher, is a member of a noble Russian family, with estates in Estland, one of the Baltic provinces. His interesting article, which he calls "A Philosopher's View of the War," is republished from the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly.*

By Count Hermann Keyserling

I.

THE intrinsic significance of Life's fundamental facts cannot be grasped from the point of view of the individual. Death seems absurd, yet no mother ever gave birth to a child but in pains and pangs, and many diseases are inherent in normal growth; vicarious suffering seems supremely unjust, yet it is blessed. In the course of ages man, through his efforts to understand life and himself, has worked out correspondences between the individual and the universal and codified these in dogmas, laws, and rules supposed to express absolute right and truth. But even the best tested of them are not wholly true; several alternatives for judgment and action remain open in every case. It is impossible to settle the question once and for all as to which is better for the soul, wealth or poverty, comfort or suffering. Early Christianity decided for the latter, New Thought for the former in agreement with the ancient Greeks; but classic optimism could not endure through an age of dissolution, and the denials of Christian Science sound blasphemous at a time when the brute force of high explosives rules supreme.

Again, Law is the guardian of Right, but there are bad laws more than enough; none meets all cases, and to the best the Roman sentence, Summum jus summa injuria, only too often applies. The fact is that man can think only as an individual, while life's essence is supra-individual, so that no system of set beliefs may claim to be wholly right.

This fundamental truth has become clear once again to the few reflective among those citizens of the belligerent States who espoused the cause of their country unreservedly. They find that in doing so they have lost themselves, and are now nothing but cells in the body of their nation, wholly ruled and controlled by forces and motives supra-individual; that this has made them fit to commit deeds (both bad and good) altogether alien to their individual character; and that, diminished though they be as to personalities—having lost in particular the capacity of impartial thought—they live a life fuller than ever before, because consciously sharing that of a greater whole; they find last, and generally to their intense surprise, that they deem perfectly right and natural now the state and way of war.

The passive onlooker is, as a rule, unable to understand this. According to him, war is a beastly business all through, and no noble deeds of sacrifice and courage can redeem the essential atrocity of manslaughter. But then he judges as an individual, and war cannot be understood from that point of view, being, as it is, an expression of supra-individual necessity. It is no normal event and should be avoided by all means, just as disease should be; but the latter also cannot always be avoided, and once it is caught it must follow its own particular course; its symptoms, however hideous, have to be taken as natural; the phagocytes must fight until all microbes are killed or eliminated; and sometimes it appears that temporary ill-health means the threshold of a permanent state of better health.

Well, wars like this world war are constitutional diseases; evil in themselves, they are yet inevitable at times as phases of growth. In any case, whether they are or are not inevitable, once entered upon they have to be got through with; no medicine can change the general character of their course, and the cells of the national bodies can do no better than perform their abnormal functions with the utmost devotion.

This being so, the question of right and wrong as usually posited by neutrals is not to the point. Some cell, or group of cells, may, of course, be called responsible "for the fact that the infection was caught;" but then, bacilli never got hold of an unpredisposed body, and this predisposition cannot be fairly called "quiet." If think you must of right and wrong in connection with this war, then the Greek idea of fate seems nearer the truth than the modern one of responsible freedom. Œdipus was wrong in what he did, and had to bear punishment, but his career was preordained. Just so were and are the respective wrongs of Germany and her opponents truly fated—which does not excuse them, but gives them a meaning transcending by far their immediate moral significance.

II.

ALL great wars are truly fated. It is of little importance what immediate set of causes occasioned them. Had Germany's conscious intentions been never so kind and her official morals never so exemplory, the mere fact of her gaslike expansion with a world packed with aggressive traditions, whose equilibrium depended on opposition instead of collaboration, would sooner or later have caused conflict; which in turn would inevitably have expanded into a world war, because in this age of universal interdependence any serious shock to one larger part of the whole must needs upset the whole. Germany's ambitions were no more the primum movens of this catastrophe than were Bonaparte's dreams of world power the first cause of that of a century ago.

It is certainly true that Napoleon always maintained that his was not a premeditated career; it is surely as true that the Germans never strove consciously to set the world on fire; both were driven to act as they did by circumstances over which they had no command. Again, in both cases the revolutions would have happened, in some form or other, if the immediate causes we perceive had not been acting; the ancient regime would have fallen, in all Western Europe, without the Corsican's sword; the European equilibrium of yesterday would have upset without the pressure brought to bear from within by German armaments, because both events were due in any case as inevitable stages in evolution.

International life is as concrete and real an entity as the life of nations and individuals; its particular character and course result from milliards of seemingly incoherent single actions, each of which yet contributes to predetermine the next, and the ... general tendency is ... enormous number ... factors, so strong that ... conscious will can counteract it. The great men of history are accordingly those who realize a given tendency completely and embody it in their personal initiative; while the failings of a particular nation at a given time are always due to causes deeper than the inability of a particular statesman or general.

This greater life runs smoothly sometimes, like that of an individual in normal health; more often jerkily, like that of nervous person; yet steadily on the whole, the local disturbances not upsetting the general balance. At intervals it traverses a crisis and this issues, as often as not, in acute disease; any bacillus happening to be present may induce it. Then we have wars like those between the Greek and Latin worlds, between antique over-culture and savage Teutonic health, between Louis XIV. and his neighbors, between revolutionized France and the whole Continent.

The inmost *raison d'etre* of all these was a state of organic crisis; they were only occasioned by the factors immediately discernible. What causes were men fighting for in each of these cases? None really knew; every ideology was proved false in the end, no initial ideal has even been attained; a disproportion truly monstrous has always been apparent between the motives acting and the aims reached on the one side, the efforts made and the havoc wrought on the other. But then no organic crisis has ideological reasons and definite ends, nor can it have; all correspondences established between what it may mean to the body as a whole and to the particular organ or cell must needs be arbitrary. A crisis like this war intrinsically and essentially means the state of disease accompanying the breaking up and renewing of forms of life which have been outgrown.

This was the real purport of that period of ebullition which began with the French Revolution and ended with the Congress of Vienna; the same is true of the present cataclysm. Life will get through this crisis as it got through the last, according to its immanent law, the general shift of history, and the opportunities of the age, and in spite of all ideologies and prejudices. Contemporaries, unable to overlook the whole, can naturally do no justice, as a rule, to any particular phase, and stumble, only too often, from disillusion to disillusion, until they satisfy themselves with Talbot's tragic outcry in Schiller's "Jungfrau": "Unsinn, du siegst!" But only a hundred years hence, and possibly less, this world-war will be as full of meaning and seem as fated as the Napoleonic wars seem to the present generation.

It is no doubt deeply deplorable that mankind, in its normal evolution, must pass again and again through periods of inhumanity; but there we are. So long as individuals and nations will not recognize superiority before it has fought itself through, and modifications in the distribution of forces before they have proved their worth; so long as they will stick to their written rights and fail to realize that any order of things, as in treaties, privileges, and laws, becomes obsolete some day and must give way to a new order; so long as individuals and nations are not sufficiently well developed, spiritually and morally, to anticipate in spontaneous offers and renouncements the results of revolutions and wars, and not only to consent freely to, but to take the initiative in, those changes which are due at a given time, so long those changes must happen. And they can happen only owing to violence.

Now, the way of violence is necessarily inhumane. You cannot overthrow Governments or wage war without committing deeds which everybody considers criminal under ordinary circumstances; it is as absurd to talk of humane execution and humane warfare as of humane rapine, murder, and rape. What may or may not be done on this line is a matter of convention, and although it seems highly desirable that as many as possible should rein in the impulse of the brute, there is little, if any, fundamental change.

Recent experiences illustrate this truth only too strikingly. Apart from all casual atrocities, and in spite of all observed conventions, there seems no doubt whatever that war is a much more destructive and cruel business today than it was in the Middle Ages, simply because the means of destruction have inordinately increased in power; the more man progresses in civilization the more terrible becomes war. And this change for the worse appears only partly compensated by the higher personal morality of the warriors; it seems, on the contrary, that in the atmosphere of war the most cultured revert to savagery. But I see no cause for wonder in it. International life, during a crisis like this, is in a state of disease, which necessarily affects most individual cells, the fighting men. Now, man in a state of fever is not himself; he is ever, whether civilized or not, like a suffering animal. This leads one to think more kindly of the crimes committed, and to realize with gratitude that the horrors of these days do not, after all, bring European civilization to a *reductio ad absurdum*.

III.

HERE, then, is the point from which to get at the purport of this war's ideology, as professed by the Allies, and most Americans. As everybody knows who has frequented intimately political circles, ideals and program mean to statesmen (at any rate to Old World statesmen) much the same as do the letters x and y to mathematicians: they use them as symbols for other more strictly practical values, without thinking much of their intrinsic meaning; and they use this or that ideal, they do so more or less frequently and emphatically, in correspondence to the state of public opinion. Frederick the Great and Napoleon talked much of Freedom and Right, but they could do without them as well, having little to fear from an opposition imbued with idealism. In our days, when the public conscience is wide awake, statesmen have to reckon with it very seriously; since no nation would take to and persevere in arms unless she believed herself in the right and called to fight for some noble cause, their speeches are so many professions of idealism.

Now, at the beginning of this war, the Germans made things extremely easy in this respect for their enemies. Having declared war, invaded and run down neutral Belgium, applied the rules of their war code all too strictly at first, and said, through the mouths of their statesmen, several things which would have been better left unsaid, they themselves laid the foundations of that theory which has proved to the Allies such an admirably moral working hypothesis ever since. Henceforth nothing could sound more plausible than the pretense that fighting Germany meant fighting war in itself—unrighteousness, aggressiveness, bad faith—and for the freedom and right of small nations.

This ideology still rules most minds on the Allies' side. But, as a matter of fact, however grave were Germany's initial wrongs, her

(Continued on Page 8)

## THE SUPREME COURT

### By Frederic J. Haskin

WHEN the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court was first announced, there was some doubt as to whether or no the Senate would ratify the selection. If the Senate refuses to ratify, it will be the first time such a thing has happened in the history of the nation.

The Supreme Court has a remarkable record. It is the most powerful body of its kind in the world, and in many ways the most powerful arm of the government. There are times when the opinion of a single Justice overrules the desires of the President that nominated him and the Senate that ratified his nomination, and decides the fate of a measure involving the disturbance of billions of dollars of capital and a hundred million people. Yet in the century and a quarter that the Supreme Court has been in existence, not a single Justice has ever been accused of unfitting conduct, or the abuse of his responsibilities.

The dignity of the Court surpasses the dignity of chief executives, cabinet officers and legislators. A Supreme Court Justice is appointed for life, if he cares to hold office so long, and with the years, the traditions of high position encircle him, undisturbed by quadrennial changes in national politics. The distinct and separate form for addressing a Justice, and for tendering social invitations to himself and his family, is even more rigidly fixed by convention than is the similar form for addressing the President. Even to mention a case that is before the Supreme Court in the presence of a Justice is the blackest sort of a social error.

A lady newly entered into Washington social life recently invited one of the Justices to dine with her. It is a recognized rule among social diplomats that the way to entertain the lion of the evening is to talk to him about his work. If he is an author, discuss his latest novel; if he is a Senator, talk about the Chicago conventions. The lion may not be particularly edified, but he is usually in for it. So the hostess on this occasion tried to start a conversation about a railroad rate bill whose constitutionality was then being tested before the Court. The Justice froze at once, but the lady continued to declare her interest in public questions, and finally asked her guest what he personally thought of the bill. The Justice then made a little speech to the effect that his action was motivated by the most conventional of reasons, that it was a matter of respect for his office alone—and then he went home.

The same atmosphere of solemnity and an almost ecclesiatical dignity hangs about the routine of Court business in the Capitol. From the gown room, where the silken vestments of the Justices hang in the exact order of their owners' seniority, to the Judges' bench itself, every detail exists by virtue of a fixed tradition. Now and then one of the Houses of Congress refurnishes its hall to meet the changed views of its members, but the Court Room has its original appearance nearly intact. When a new carpet is laid, it is an exact replica of the old one. When the chairs are reupholstered, they are finished so that Sherlock

(Continued on Page 5)


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## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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OUCH!!!
GEO MCMANUS

## The Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 4)

Holmes couldn't tell them from their former selves. Only one change has been made since the days of Patrick Henry.

In those times the bench before the Justices was on a level with the floor. Scattered along its polished surface were numerous snuff boxes for the regaling of the grave judges. One day while Patrick Henry was making a lengthy appeal he noticed the Justice nearest to him taking snuff. The orator paused long enough to help himself from the same receptacle. The Justices were horrified, and from that time to this the Judges' desk has been raised above floor level;—a monument to the presumption of the man who wanted liberty or death.

The Supreme Court Justices today are younger men than they have been at any time in the history of the country. Formerly the average age of the nine men was above seventy years. Now it is nearer sixty, and the appointment of Mr. Brandeis will still further lessen the average. President Taft, who appointed more Justices than any President since Washington, introduced a younger element.

The oldest Justice on the Bench today is Justice Holmes, who is approaching his seventy-fifth birthday. Chief Justice White comes next, with seventy-two years. Justice Hughes and Justice McReynolds are the juniors of the Bench, each fifty-four years old. In point of service, Justice McKenna is the oldest member of the Court. He has been on the Bench since his apointment by President McKinley in 1898. He, along with Justice Holmes and Justice Day, is entitled under the Constitution, to retire at any time with full pay for the rest of his life.

The Constitution provides that a Justice may retire after ten years service, but such retirement is optional with him. Justice McKenna has served for eighteen years, following the example of his predecessor, Stephen J. Field, who served for thiry-four. Such long service is a good mark of a man's patriotism, for the Supreme Court duties are not light ones.

The Justices are required to be in daily attendance for six days in each week. Five days are devoted to the hearing of arguments, and the sixth day, Satuday, is set aside for conference. No outsider is admitted to these Saturday sessions, but according to the unofficial reports that emanate from them, the mantle of cold dignity is temporarily aid aside.

At the conference, each Justice expresses his opinion on the merits of the case under consideration, and legal points involved. A vote is taken, after which one of the Justices is appointed to write out the opinion of the Court. This opinion is presented again to the entire body, and each Justice must agree to it, or else the minority faction must prepare a dissenting opinion of their own. If there is more than one party which does not agree with the majority, there will be more than one dissenting opinion. Argument pro and con is sometimes very heated.

Visitors to the Capitol on Saturday are frequently hurried past the door of the Supreme Court room, so that no loud words fromwithin shall give a hint of how the discussion is going. Such differences of opinions are inevitable among men of strong character set in their opinions and drawn from every section of the country. The Supreme Court is a very representative body.

Chief Justice White comes from Louisiana, and fought for the Gray in the Civil War. Justice Holmes is a son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and thus a member of a typical old New England family. Justice McKenna is a Pennsylvanian by birth and a Californian by adoption. Justice Day, formerly Secretary of State, hails from Ohio. He is the baseball fan of the Court, and gets the World Series score by innings. Justice Hughes, about whom flutters the persistent Presidential rumors, is a New Yorker. Justice Van Devanter was formerly a professor in George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Justice McReynolds, President Wilson's first appointee, was formerly Attorney General of the United States. He was born in Kentucky, and practiced in Tennessee and New York. So the Supreme Court is as cosmopolitan as the country.

Some of the votes are very close. There are many instances where the Court stood 4 to 5. This puts in the hands of one man the power and responsibility of deciding the most important measures that can be drawn to affect the American people. For instance, one man's vote declared unconstitutional the first income tax bill passed by Congress. Of late there has been a noticeable tendency toward greater unanimity. Many of the most recent important decisions have been handed down by unanimous vote.

Though as a body the Supreme Court is conservative in its general attitude, it has never taken a stand against progressive legislation. All the State labor statutes, the anti-combination laws, the gambling laws, the employers' liability measures, the State banking laws, and many other pieces of legislation usually regarded as highly progressive, have been upheld by it.

The Supreme Court is not concerned with tendencies. It is a detached, passionless, unprejudiced interpreter of the Constitution, and it does its work well.


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The night those Zeps bombarded town,
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A coat thrown o'er her dressing-gown,
Her hair in curling-pins.
And, with the rest, rushed pell-a-mell
(All rather negligently dress),
To watch the airship and the shell,
Then suddenly remembered—well—
She did not look her best.
Since then, each night, she waves her hair,
And spreads a neglige of charm
(The very thing for air-raid wear)
Beside her pillow, on a chair,
And waits for the alarm.
But listens for the bombs in vain,
For dawn illuminates the skies;
A quiet night has passed again,
And Mariana wakes with pain,
"It cometh not," she sighs.

Jessie Pope, in "Simple Rhymes for Stirring Times." (Pearson. 1s.)

### The Revolt Of Youth

"The manner in which young men of position and assured prospects have thrown all to the four winds, to fling themselves into the war, is of deep significance," says the *Medical Times*.

"It is the expression of the innate desire for vividity, swiftness, and hazard in life, which modern civilisation has half-stifled and thrust into the background of the intellect—but which it has failed to kill outright. Well-nigh choked with the ashes of convention, it nevertheless glows in our boyhood, in minor adventures by flood and field, fanned by the perusal of the penny dreadful; and it leaps into clear flame in the lad who runs away to sea. We are far from denying the clear call of patriotism amongst our young men. But curiosity and a thirst for complete change play a part not appreciated by the superficial observer."

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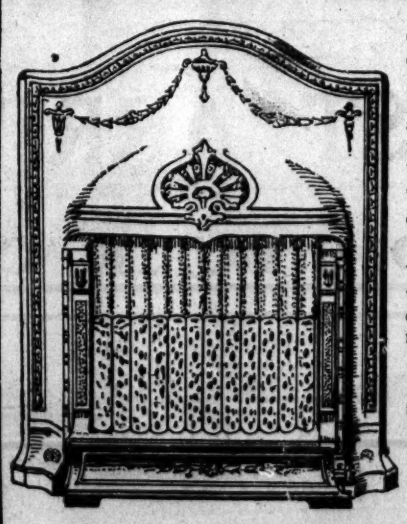

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# AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916

## WAR'S AFTERMATH, SECOND-HAND CARS

### What Will Be Done With Motors When Released from Military Use Looms As Problem

"What will be done with the motors, autos, and trucks now in use by the armies of Europe when the war ends?"

This question was asked in a group of automobile men last week.

"I venture that an effort will be made to market some of them in this country," said one of those present. "I expect to see some of our own warworn trucks back here at cut rates."

After a little discussion of the subject it was dropped as belonging to the class of borrowing trouble, but that this very problem already looms up to British manufacturers is shown by the following from The London Times:

"After peace is declared, large numbers of second-hand machines—equivalent, it has been estimated, to four years' output—will be released from war service and thrown upon the market. These will be purchasable at low prices, and in consequence there will be less demand for new ones and the less work for the factories, unless it be in the way of repairs. The excellence of the workmanship put in by the British maker will here actually tell against him, as tending to prolong the useful life of the vehicles. Many of them will have been subjected only to moderate wear on the roads of this country and will be in good serviceable condition, but with others the case will be different.

"Some unwary purchasers are sure to find themselves saddled with wornout machines—and when their bargains break down after a short period of use the perversity of human nature is such that they will be likely to blame not their own want of circumspection, but the poor maker, whose reputation will accordingly suffer on account of faults for which he is not responsible. In Germany it is understood that this flooding of the market with second-hand machines has been foreseen and provided against, an arrangement having been made that their release shall be spread over four years."

## 'O.K.'--U. S. Govt. Inspection

When he bought his first Ford car for parcel post collection and delivery, your Uncle Samuel bit a generous length from his proverbial wheat straw, whose mastication is the unfailing stimulant of astuteness and perspicacity. And with the profit-making utility of Ford cars proven in that Government institution of profit making for the people, the introduction of Fords into the work of other and widely diversified Federal departments was a logical sequence.

But it is in the Post Office department that Ford cars have demonstrated the greatest measure of efficiency, because they are used there in greatest number.

The Government, in the ramifications of the activities of departments, from Rural Free Delivery to Stream Gauge, is more integrally a part of the daily life of the people today than it has ever been before.

And Ford cars have been a persistent growing factor in advancing this relationship.

As an instance, fifty thousand people were recently brought into closer contact with the post office at San Antonio, Texas, when five rural delivery routes were equipped with Ford cars. The total length of the routes is 250 miles, and San Antonio is now communicating six days a week with thousands of people who before could not be reached with any degree of regularity.

The San Antonio postmaster, George D. Armistead, knows something of rural service via the Ford way and after making a preliminary trip over the proposed routes, meeting all sorts of weather and all kinds of road conditions he had this interesting report to make:

"The car in which Carrier Davenport and I made the preliminary inspection has been used by him daily fourteen months," says Mr. Armistead, "and it has never been overhauled and has never been forced into a motor hospital.

"Just after a terrific downpour, there were places where a goat might have shuddered and even a llama would have hesitated. One washout delayed us, but the Ford maintained its traditions and we covered every inch of the allotted territory without worse mishap than mud. A high-powered car that sought to follow our tracks was still anchored several days later—very still, at that.

"Without Ford cars, this service would be a physical impossibility. In the opinion that no other car would suffice to meet the exacting requirements, I am joined by every carrier in the service here. With the United States Government, as represented by Mr. Burleson, behind us, and the Ford as a pathfinder, we are going to force all troubles to fade."

Merely as a side issue, but an important one, Mr. Armistead points out that the service the Ford is rendering to the rural inhabitants of Texas counties has given a remarkable impetus to the Good Roads movement. Thus the Ford cars are bagging the proverbial pair of birds with a single effort.

From another district far removed from the first locality, W. C. Foltz, postmaster at Bremen, Ind., contributes a report of Ford economy in mail delivery work, and says: 'We have six rural carriers, all of whom drive Ford cars. They drive their routes in two and one-half hours less time than when they were compelled to use horses and wagons.

"The routes are 24 miles long and the carriers make on an average of 100 stops each, per trip. They do this on 1½ gallons of gasoline. One of the cars, a runabout, is doing its fifth season of service, and is still in fine condition. One tire on that car has run 21,000 miles."

The growth of the parcels post has made essential rapid collection and distribution of the matter handled and it is in this branch of post office service that Ford cars are most numerous.

To mention the cities in which Ford cars are used for mail handling, would be simply to enumerate the cities of any considerable size in the United States, for the past few years have seen an experiment grow into a department policy. Detroit uses many postal Fords; Cincinnatti has a fleet of eighteen cars, used for all sorts of work; Columbus, Ohio, is in line, with fourteen Fords doing its work.

While the postal Fords take the convenience of regular and frequent mail delivery, and many of the comforts of the city, to the farm home, another Ford car carries the county agriculturist who makes the farmer a better farmer and a better citizen, by keeping him up-to-date, and broadening his vision. It's the gospel of the newer agriculture.

The possibilities in this field have just been scratched. Instead of taking the farmer to the city, it brings the city and the state agricultural college to the farmer.

A county agriculturist is busier than the proverbial one-armed paper hanger with the itch. Today he may be in the lower end of the county, checking an experiment with certain fertilizers on corn ground. Tomorrow, a serious outbreak of hog cholera clear across the county, twenty or thirty miles distant, may demand immediate attention. And having done what he can there, the chances are he will stop around at Joe Bander's on the way home, to see how the new alfalfa is growing.

## 45ct. Repairs--4,000 Miles

W. G. Christie, of Radford, Va., handles musical instruments and uses his Ford car for delivery purposes. After twelve months' use of his Ford car, he says among other things:

"If I could not buy another Ford I would not take $4,000 for mine.

"I received check for $50 as rebate on my car. Many thanks for same. I must tell you the service I have gotten out of my car. I have had it one year and have run it over 4,000 miles over rough roads and have never had a tire puncture. I have delivered over thirty organs on it. The weight of each organ is about 500 pounds. I have not had to buy but one repair part, and that was a spark plug which cost me 45 cents. If I had to buy another car today I would buy a Ford. If I could not buy another one I would not take $4,000 for mine."

## *This Man Proves Worth of the Willard Battery*

H. R. Sawyer, a retail milk dealer at Atkinson, N. H., has established what appears to be an enviable record for successive starts from the storage battery on his delivery car.

The car is a Studebaker 1915 model, and the battery a Willard. In delivering goods to customers, Mr. Sawyer has kept an accurate record of stops and starts. He starts his motor from the battery 126 times every day on the average. This number is in addition to the starts he makes with his motor running, which average 48 per day.

Mr. Sawyer's car has an approximate mileage of 6700. The original Willard battery delivered with the car has never been recharged or adjusted in any way, which performance speaks more for Willard batteries than any amount of literature could do.

The motor in this car has not received any mechanical attention aside from the ordinary adjustments, and during the entire period of service Mr. Sawyer's total repairs have been forty-five cents.

At the time of his purchase, he made a careful investigation of battery and starter performance, because he knew that his delivery service would necessitate absolutely reliable starting equipment. Now he is quite emphatic in his praise for the Studebaker car and its electrical system.


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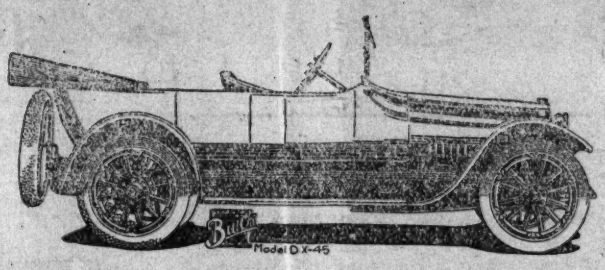

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High Efficiency, Valve in Head,
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Delco Electric Lighting and
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Right-Hand Drive

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JUST ARRIVED

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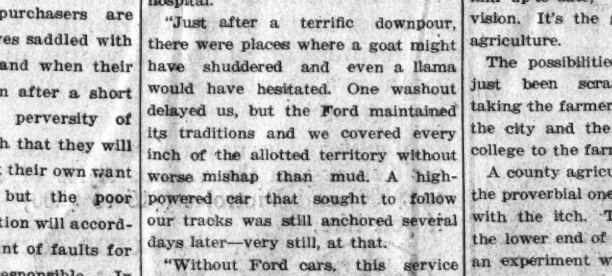

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On your motor tyres it means reliability—long life under fair treatment—and the likelihood of a re-tread.

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# CAR PRICE INCREASES LIKELY TO BE GENERAL

## Growing Cost of Materials To Auto Builders Can Hardly Have Any Other Effect

The announcement from Chicago that the price on one model of the Chalmers line has been advanced did not come as any great surprise to persons directly interested in automobiles either as buyers or sellers. It has been pretty generally expected that car prices instead of being reduced any further—would tend to advance. Quite a while before Chalmers advanced his price, which increase, by the way, does not take effect until March 1, the Packard and Cadillac had also announced increases of varying amounts over their former standards of cost. These increases, of which it is certain there will be others before very long, do not mean a great deal more by way of additional cost to the customer, but in the aggregate mean a great deal to the manufacturer.

Like a great many other things inflicted upon the public, the new prices are blamable on the war. War has caused the prices of materials to advance. The very things that are most used in the manufacture of automobiles enter into the building of munitions for war purposes. As a result it is natural that prices should advance. Furthermore, the cost of certain elements which enter into the making of automobile tires has caused an increase in their prices of about 10 per cent. roughly to the consumer. Gasolene has advanced of late as well.

Taken in the lump it makes the cost of motoring higher than it was. But that is only when you take it as a whole. Individually it is not costing a great deal more than it ever did before. The owner and user of a light weight, moderate priced car will not find his bill for motoring increased in a year by more than a couple of hundred dollars, owing to the additions in tire and gasolene prices and also the possible higher initial cost of his car. Certainly these things are not going to disqualify many folks from becoming automobilists or if they already own cars from continuing to run them.

Quite pat with the announcement of the increase of price of the Chalmers car is an article which appears in the current number of Leslie's Weekly in which the question of price advances generally is taken up. After noting that few radical reductions were announced at the New York show, and that such reductions were the exception rather than the rule, the writer advises the intending purchaser of a 1916 car to get in and buy early because he believes that cars generally will go up in price pretty soon.

"It is a generally accepted fact 'in the trade' that the manufacturer's profit on cars is now as small as he can safely allow and still remain in business," he writes. "Dealers' discounts have been chopped until this class of erstwhile moneymakers feels that its profits of previous years are vanishing into air as thin as a well regulated exhaust. It is also a fact that the prices of the metals and alloys entering into the construction of motors, running gear and bodies have increased at rates ranging from 50 to 300 per cent. Aluminum, copper and brass are among the materials whose rise in value has been unprecedented, and such constituents of high grade steel as tungsten, nickel and vanadium now possess a market value of which their discoverers never dreamed.

"This increase in price also applies to the accessories and other parts found on a car which are not produced by the automobile manufacturer. The rubber used in tires, the hides and imitation leathers for upholstery, the platinum or other heat resisting elements used for ignition systems—all add to the cost of making a car.

"And when we find the tires will cost the manufacturer a dollar more each, that copper or brass has increased 5 or 10 cents a pound, that this and that alloy will cost $2 and $3 more for the amount used in each car, there are three courses open to the manufacturer—he either must be willing to reduce his profit per car, he must 'skimp' in its construction—both in quantity and quality of materials—or he must increase the price. The first course is now open to scarcely a single manufacturer, for after all he is in business primarily to make money, and even a slight reduction in profits would turn his livelihood into an actual loss; the second course will not be taken by any reputable manufacturer, for he has built up a reputation based on the performance of his car which he cannot afford to diminish; therefore, the price increase would seem to be an actual reality during the coming season for those manufacturers who are unable to purchase materials on the same favorable basis as that previously prevailing and who have reduced their profits to the lowest minimum. In other words, there is no time like the present to place an order for the car which the respective purchaser has already selected for himself in his 'mind's eye.'"

# INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I GOTTA GET SOME MORE CORKS - I WORE OUT NINE ALREADY MAKIN' SQUEAKY NOISES ON THAT BOTTLE TO MAKE THE MUTT SING
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO MAKE PA'S DOLLAR CANARY BIRD DULL A SONG
LISTEN - I KNOW THE BIRD'LL SING - GIVE IT A CHANCE - THE MAN I BOUGHT IT FROM IS AN OLD BIRD MAN - YOU DONT THINK HE'D CHEAT ME DO YOU?
OO PUSSY LOOKA THE NICE LIL' BOID - I'LL LET YOU PLAY WID HIM AFTER
BUT HE'S BEEN AS QUIET AS A MOUSE ALL DAY - MRS GREEN SAYS -
THAT BIRD WOULDN'T SING IF IT HAD A BAGPIPE FOR A STOMACH
SOMEBODY WILL SELL HIM THE WALDORF FOR A BUCK SOME DAY - REMEMBER THE TIME HE BOUGHT THE SEASON TICKET FOR CENTRAL PARK?

# Forty Good Roads Bills Before Congress

The good roads situation at Washington is full of interest and complexity, with one picturesque feature casting a rather lurid legislative light over the whole situation. This feature is the stirring adventure of the Shackelford bill in passing from the lower house to the upper house of Congress. It started out as a good roads measure, but on its way through the legislative gauntlet the bill got changed over into an agricultural measure and wound up in the hands of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. This picturesque diversion into a new path was caused by a change in the title of the bill, which made it a measure "to promote agriculture." It carries an appropriation of $25,000,000.

All told, not less than forty good roads measures are to be presented to this Congress. They represent many ideas, not all of them wise, or even purely philanthropic, on the part of their proponents.

The following statement as to the Washington situation and the legislative prospect was obtained from A. G. Batchelder, Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Automobile Association, who has been in Washington most of the time since Congress convened, and where the general offices of the association are located:

"That Congress must answer the good roads question in some form at the present session appears a certainty. There was a good roads plank in the Baltimore platform which reappeared during the past week when the House of Representatives passed a good roads measure by a vote of 281 to 81 calling for Federal co-operation with the several States through the machinery of State Highway Departments and the Secretary of Agriculture.

"It must be admitted that since the measure had its first draft at the hands of the American Association of State Highway Officials it has been subjected to considerable change, and some of these changes hardly improved the character of the bill. In its original form the American Automobile Association through its national Board of Directors did not hesitate to indorse the general principles of the intelligible plan put forward.

"Despite the compromise changes which resulted during the passage of the bill through the House, some of which could be corrected, the measure offers to the several States a resultful form of Federal co-operation, unless the States themselves through their respective Highway Departments should act unwisely in the distribution of the money.

"By unanimous consent, after the bill had been voted upon in the House, its title was changed to read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7617) to provide that in order to promote agriculture, afford better facilities for rural transportation and marketing farm products, and encourage the development of a general system of improved highways, the Secretary of Agriculture, on behalf of the United States, shall, in certain cases, aid the States in the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads which may be used in the transportation of interstate commerce, military supplies, or postal matter.

"As a result of the change in title the bill has gone to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, of which Thomas P. Gore is Chairman. It was expected that the bill carrying its previous title would go to the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, of which Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama is Chairman. At the moment it is not exactly clear whether the bill will remain with the Agricultural Committee or be transferred to the Post Office Committee.

"Senators Bankhead, Swanson, and Gore have all introduced good roads bills of their own, and the measures of the first two are somewhat similar to the bill which passed in the House. Senator Bankhead believes that military preparedness should reckon with highways of importance such as can be utilized in any comprehensive defense plan."

# *More About The Lighting Regulation Woes in England*

The new lighting regulations in England make the troubles of a motorist in the United States look trivial indeed. This from the automobile column of a London daily shows the changes that have to be made on a comparatively short trip:

"The motorist must start with the metropolitan condition of dimness, which may perhaps be not less than two thicknesses of tissue paper under Schedule I., until he gets to Reigate, when he must descend and fix over his side lights the weird six-hole contraption defined in the order for Schedule II. After leaving Reigate he stops again and removes this and goes back to the one thickness of tissue paper, until Brighton is reached, when the contraption he had to use at Reigate must again come into play. When the sea front is reached all lights go out."


# OVER 120 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Car Insurance Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

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Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

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FREE AIR



Model 75

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Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car - Tls. 1,750
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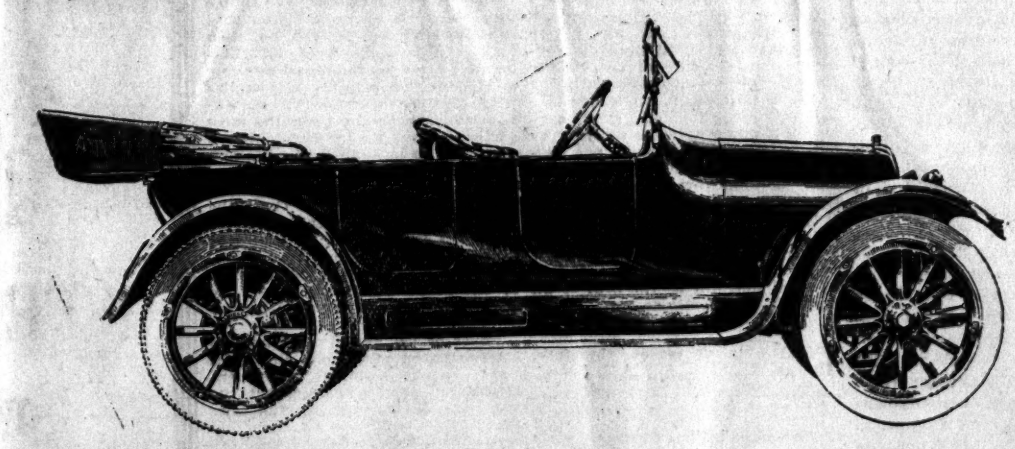

# Light Weight—Quality—Low Cost

A powerful motor—electric starting and lighting system—104 inch (2642 mm.) Wheelbase—cantilever springs—large tyres—demountable rims—streamline body design—

These are some of the advantages you will find in this new Overland.

It is very economical both in purchase price and upkeep.

While the car provides plenty of room for five people, it weighs only 2,160 pounds.

The motor, too, is built for economy as well as power and dependability. It is of the four cylinder, long stroke, en bloc type, the latest and most approved design.

Large tyres also add to the economy of upkeep. They give far more mileage than the smaller size usually found on cars of similar specifications.

The body is of the full streamline type—long and low with sloping bonnet and one-piece cowl.

Crowned fenders and the full curved tonneau back add much to the appearance of the car.

Although selling for so low a price, this car contains all the quality for which Overlands are famous.

In every respect it is a high grade light car, with all the combined advantages of real quality and light weight.

Let us demonstrate this car for you.

*Specifications*

*Long Stroke Block Motor Cast En Bloc*
*Electric Starter—Electric Lights*
*Electric switches on steering column*
*Right hand drive—center levers*
*Instrument Board on Cowl Dash*
*Cantilever Rear Springs*
*Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats*
*Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)*
*Large tyres 31" X 4", non-skid on rear*
*Demountable, detachable rims—one extra*
*Rear Axle, floating type*
*Large, powerful brakes*
*Thermo-syphon cooling*
*Streamline body with concealed door hinges*
*Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in*
*Crowned fenders*
*Lustrous black finish*
*Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings*
*Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.*
*One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket, hinged rear rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.*

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*Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.*

# A Russian Philosopher's View of the War

(Continued from Page 4)

enemies also deviated all too soon from the flowery path of unselfish righteousness. No sooner had the struggle begun than France took up the idea of *revanche* and made up her mind to conquer the left bank of the Rhine, although entirely German; than England undertook to acquire absolute supremacy on all the seas and to increase and consolidate her colonial empire; then Russia proceeded to found that Pan-Slavonic caliphate, which had been her dream of aye; and when Italy arose, her conscious object was to reconstitute as much of the Mediterranean Empire of ancient Rome as seemed possible at the time.

Worse still: all these States agreed among themselves to make an end of Germany as such. No wonder, therefore, that the latter from the very beginning protested that in reality she was the attacked, from which belief, ever firmer the more numerous her enemies became, she got and still gets immense moral support. Little wonder, too, that since she fought for her own threatened independence and could hope to do the same, if luck was on her side, for some of the smaller nations of the East—in particular Poland—she came to believe that she was the true champion of freedom, employing the same arguments against the Allies that the latter are using against herself.

Thus we assist at a show that would appear comic were it not for the tremendous tragedy it involves: all contending nations are playing with the same ideals, like tennis players with the same set of balls, and all have in reality a scope altogether independent of the ideal: They just want to win. This being so, it is hardly to be wondered at that most politicians are incorrigible moral skeptics.

Is there no reality, then, behind the professed ideals? There is, indeed; and the very figure I was using will make clear at once in what sense. Since all players are using the same balls, victory will belong to the balls, whoever wins. That is to say, the ideals for which we fight are sure to triumph, whatever the material issue of the war. We are not essentially fighting against, but in common with, one another, for the self-same end. During war, as Americans know only too well, humane notions have little hold on the struggling parties; after, none will be strong enough to withstand universal public opinion. Today high ideals may no longer be frivolously evoked and gayly dropped again, when wanted no longer, as was the case before the conscience of the people awoke; today they mean forces of tremendous power which, when once evoked, will work themselves out. The ideals at stake will have to be realized, one way or another; if the terms of peace do not provide for this, then new wars, new revolutions will follow, and this until they have been realized.

To what extent this will happen in consequence of this war is a question of historical circumstance impossible to answer beforehand. The ideals of right and justice, for which both the Allies and the Germans believe themselves to be fighting, in particular the right of nations to decide their fate for themselves—which is actually in force up to now only on the American continent, in the shape of the Monroe Doctrine—were first proclaimed by the French in 1793. For these they fought, and in spite of the fact that, too soon, owing to the blind momentum of victory, their warring degenerated into pure conquest and the most generous of nations enslaved Europe to a degree and on a scale never seen since the Huns, these ideals got incarnated in institutions to a considerable extent. Then, the same ideals become practical programs once more in 1848; and, although that revolution failed and was followed by a reaction unusually strong, they gained some ground again. The third great actualization of the program of European democracy is the present world war, which undoubtedly will lead a long step further still.

History will probably consider this conflagration as the second chief act of that great drama of which the French Revolution was the first. The latter inaugurated the emancipation of all nations, notwithstanding the fact that at first it brought oppression and even slavery to many of them; this war, horrible though it be, means the prelude to a still more wide-reaching emancipation. And the latter's process has already begun; even now the ideals we fight for are shaping the world. Whoever may be eventually the master between the Vistula and the Bug, free shall Poland become; Austria, once the stronghold of reaction, is developing, for fear of losing her Slav subjects, a capacity for ruling on liberal lines, which may become an example to all States inhabited by diverse races. Russia has started full speed on a process of entire renewal, the ultimate result of which none can as yet foretell.

But nowhere will the ideals of democracy gain more ground than on German soil. For a good while already, in spite of all appearance to the contrary, the Germans have been tending toward a political and social state involving more equality (if not freedom, for which, in opposition to the Anglo-Saxons, they care almost as little as the French) than exists in America; all thoughtful observers know that if the practical part of the Socialist program is realized anywhere, this will be in Germany. Now, the day when the soul of Germany will shape for herself an appropriate body is close at hand. It is to the Liberals, in particular, the Socialists, not to the Junkers, that she owes her amazing strength and power; they, consequently, will shape her further destinies; there is no example in history to prove that those who did the things did not ask for and eventually acquire the corresponding rights.

Let none be prejudiced by the fact that a year ago Germany stood for oppression, conquest, and autocracy; soon she may stand where the Allies stood. No nation is essentially autocratic or liberal; both tendencies exist side by side in every nation, and the predominance of one or the other at a given time is due to circumstance. Looked at from above, the different peoples appear like so many figures on a gigantic chessboard, each keeping to a particular way of moving, but unstable as far as color goes. Each may be black, and each may be white; the momentary color decides its temporary fate. But History, the player, cares little about that; she considers the game alone, which is ideal progress, and if one figure be taken, if one party lose, this means to her the failure of an idea, not of a race; in the following game the same nation may carry a victorious banner.

Thus, even in this war, the ideals at stake are by no means individually wedded to the one party. There is no doubt that the cause of the Allies will triumph: whether material victory will be on their side is not as certain. It may even happen that, during the fight or at the conference of peace, the Great Player, in one of his humorous moods, may suddenly choose to reverse the parts. This would not be the first case of this kind; at the Congress of Vienna, the same Prince Talleyrand who for so long had been negotiating Napoleon's usurpations laid the foundations of the new order of things, which was based on the idea of legitimacy. The cause of the Allies will win, somehow or other, sooner or later, immediately or mediately.

It is unthinkable that that system of international politics which made possible this catastrophe should survive; it is altogether unlikely that the new treaties to be concluded will not reflect the aspirations and hopes of the whole world; the purgatory of this war will have consumed the decay, transmuted old forms into new ones, accelerated their development, cleared the minds of the nations. Even a victorious Germany, in her ancient mood, would not dare to dictate peace on reactionary terms; it would never be accepted by public opinion, and could not possibly last if pressed. But the Germany of tomorrow will be very different from that of yesterday; the ordeal will have changed her much. Like France, like England, like Russia, she will have found her new soul or at least be nearer to finding it. And this will be the soul of an intensely democratic nation.

IV.

THERE is no reason, therefore, for pessimism, in spite of the hideousness of the present situation. War cannot be other than hideous, if conducted on such a gigantic scale and with such intensity of passion as now happens; if the best intellects seem blinded and the best hearts crippled by hate, the condition of the majority must be appalling. But, as I explained before, these facts, however distressing they be, mean very little, since men are not themselves during fever; and most of the horrors will be entirely forgotten afterward, just as most healthy persons, after having safely got over a dangerous disease, think little of the sufferings they have gone through. Let us never forget that this war means a constitutional crisis, and judge it accordngly. Only then shall we be able to understand its phases.

I said that the cause of the Allies is sure to win. This does not imply, however, that any of the particular concrete aims which it has put forth so far will be achieved. It will be impossible to secure peace everlasting, to prevent once and for all the violation of treaties; a single nation will no more be able to decide its own fate unhindered than an individual is able to disentangle himself from parental and social ties and follow exclusively his own sweet will; the nationalistic principle cannot possibly triumph, since most countries are inhabited in common by several races. But other improvements will take place instead. Very likely the traditional ideas of a State which justified one nation in oppressing others will explode, giving place to a new idea, based exclusively on economic and military considerations and leaving full independence to all on cultural lines. Very likely Europe's future equilibrium will depend more than before on collaboration rather than on opposition, which in itself would render wars less frequent.

But there is no use prophesying unless one knows. The one thing certain is that this world war, being a constitutional crisis, will accelerate those changes within the nations and their inter-relations which have been needed more urgently every year but whose formulas none so far could find. There is purpose in the blind working of History. Most men think they fight for ideals, which, if they triumphed just as contemplated, would probably ruin the world; but they will not triumph in this form. Nothing turns out exactly as we had anticipated, but the result is on the whole better than it would have been if our schemes had been adopted unmodified. Germany complains of having the whole world in arms against her, and surely not all her enemies are inspired by noble motives. But now that her real strength is known, the most formidable the world ever saw, must we not consider it a blessing that things did happen as they did? Two opponents would easily have been crushed and nothing would have prevented the German war machine then from overrunning and subjecting the world. But, on the other hand, it is a blessing, too, that the Allies cannot annihilate Germany, for the end of that great nation would mean a cultural catastrophe.

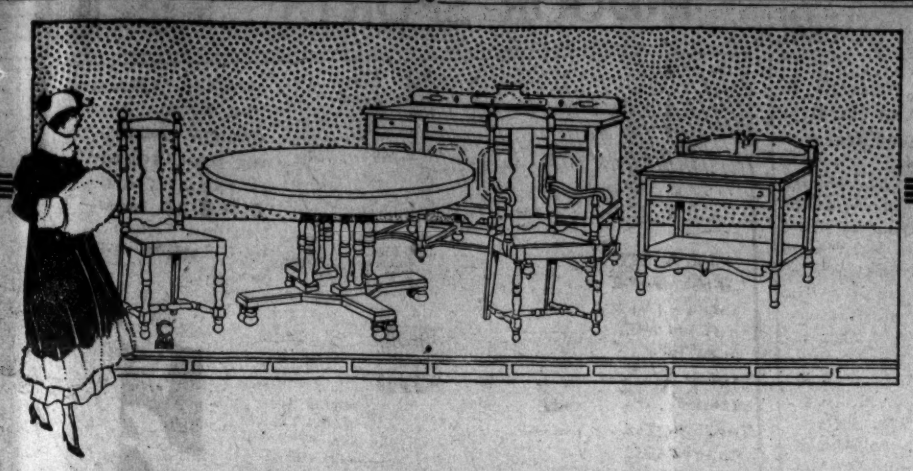
I do not mean to pretend that all the results of this war must needs be good; far from that. Its immediate material effects cannot be other than disastrous. The premature death of millions of the strongest and best cannot possibly improve the living stocks. The hatreds and resentments sown will hamper for some time all international dealings. What Romain Rolland has said will prove all too true at first: "Quelque soit le vainqueur, c'est l'Europe qui sera la vaincue." Then, after the long and terrible strain, a reaction must follow—a temporary downfall all the more marked as the upheaval was great. We may temporarily lose again all we had gained morally in the hours of danger. (The unequaled patriotic revival of 1815 was immediately followed by a period of sordid egoism and pettiness.) A democratization that should proceed too quickly might dangerously lower the level of general culture. To anticipate the worst: if the struggle lasts too long we may witness all over Europe a repetition of what happened in Germany after the Thirty Years' War: all traditional, all hereditary culture may die with the death of its bearers. At first, all immediate effects of this war may seem frankly negative.

Still, I do not take back, indeed would not even if I knew of events still worse in store for us, a single one of the hopeful words I have written. For the one path of progress that really matters is progress in idealism, and this is not to be arrested by periods of material regress, however long. In what sense did the advent of Christ, or of the French Revolution, work for good? Not materially at first, but materially for long; nay, it may be doubted, even today, if the improvement in the material condition of the world induced by either event is at all considerable. But they have changed the minds of men, they have changed their consciousness of things; and this is all-important, for only a changed consciousness of things is able to change intimately the things themselves. Mind molds matter very slowly—this is all too true; but then nothing else molds it at all. Law began to reflect righteousness only on the day that men began to realize what righteousness meant. Institutions as such are nothing; the most perfect imaginable are mere outward crusts apt to be exploded by the first outbreak of passion, if they do not express a corresponding degree of spiritual understanding. Thus, the perfect civilization of ancient Rome could not last, because it expressed a limited understanding; on the contrary, the germ of deep insight sown by the gospel of Christ in barbaric souls has rendered them fit for indefinite progress.

Never as yet have insight and its exteriorization stood on an equal level. In the beginning of our era spiritual insight was deep, but the state of outward culture was low; today the latter seems infinitely superior to the former. This explains the unequaled horror of this war. It has revealed the monstrous disparity existing between our outward civilization and the state of our souls. But this very horror opens our spiritual eyes. Never again will public opinion anywhere support the traditional, deeply immoral ways of international dealings; never again will it be consciously admitted that might is right. Our consciousness of things will change. And this is the one kind of progress which counts. This acquirement no material failing can annul.

Progress in idealism alone creates a secure basis for material advance. Nay, it inevitably expresses itself, sooner or later, as the outer plane. Well, this progress will unquestionably be ours after the war no matter what course material events may take. Bitter experience will have shown to all what is wrong with us, what must be changed; experience, too, will have taught us all which of the forces and factors now alive may be relied upon as leading onward. Many truths, dimly guessed so far, will have become clear. Many new ways will lie open before our mental eyes. And once man knows what he has to do, he can achieve it. For it is of the very nature of the world to transmute itself into flesh.

We, the contemporaries of the most destructive war the world ever saw, think it often unjust that precisely our generation has been chosen for this dire experience. Let us comfort ourselves with the idea of vicarious sacrifice. Were it not for our sufferings, were it not for the woe we have both endured and wrought, those who come after us would know less than they will and not be fit to live a better life than ours. If knowledge inevitably becomes incarnate some day in action and life, it is true as well that only deeds performed give rise, as a rule, to new realizations. The Indian sages truly teach that all karma must be worked out. No idea ceases to operate until it has been refuted by life; no motive for action ceases to work before its noxious consequences become clear. A new world has never been born but out of the agony of its predecessor.

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*In the old days, when Shanghai was but a small community, sufficient publicity could be attained by advertising a need in one newspaper. But Shanghai is now a city with nearly 15,000 foreign inhabitants and several foreign newspapers. To reach the greatest number of these people, it is necessary to make use of the advertising columns of the newspapers that are most widely-read.*

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# The China Press

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916

# SCOTTISH CO. S.V.C. DEFEATED BY A. CO.

### Kilted Eleven Prove Unequal To Task Set Them; Score Six to One

### MURPHY SUFFERS INJURY

### Hanbury Defeats Customs And Public School Also Is A Winner

By Domino

A lively battle took place yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Club ground between A. Co. S.V.C. and the Shanghai Scottish. Miss Pilcher started the trouble by sending a more or less solid shot among the kilted army.

For a time both sides played for safety and the exchange of artillery didn't seem to tell very much on either side. Drake, however, who led the A. Co. vanguard suddenly outmaneuvered the Scots and getting into fine position sent in a Jack Johnson at their citadel. Grant couldn't stop it and so Reuter's cabled the first success for the English.

The fight having been removed to the center of operations partook of desultory exchanges in which one Daniels used his Periscope to such advantage that he found out the weak spots of many of the enemy. Baskett during this time had been watching and waiting but at last his chance came and seizing the bomb raced into Scottish territory and literally kicked it at the defending stronghold. Again success crowned the English efforts and number two victory was claimed by them.

This naturally nettled the Scots and so with a wild whoop away they charged only to be driven back with a certain amount of damage to shins and heads. But the Caledonian Murphy had his blood up and at last sprang a mine well inside the English area. Having occupied the crater he did a little waltzing and then indulged in some sniping practice. One of his shots told and the Scots were naturally delighted at their first success.

By this time both armies were feeling the wear and tear of campaign and so Referee Clifford blew his trumpet and refreshments arrived. No ill-feeling was displayed by the combatants while they rested.

With the war standing slightly in the English favor, each army simultaneously occupied the other's trenches. The Scottish were unfortunate in having the sun shining brilliantly in their shooting eyes and so they spent most of their time on the defensive. They were unfortunate in losing Murphy soon after renewal of hostilities. He fell rather badly and had to be carried from the field.

Captain Forshaw now gathered his men together and with a look in his eyes that said "England expects that every man this day will do his duty" charged right at the enemy. His dash spelt success. He shot true and hard and the goalie crumpled up. Then Baskett did a little of the Michael O'Leary stunt all on his own. He made a wallop here, bent the line, then feinted and getting through took the right elevation, pulled, and claimed the fifth victory for the English.

The rank and file tried hard to imitate their successful leaders and one non-commissioned officer—Corporal Daniels—made an attempt at trench fighting. However the best he could do was to dig himself in on more than one occasion. The enemy often felt the impetus he put into his charges and it is hoped that his valiant bearing and his wounds will not go unrewarded when the orders fly round.

Thanks to superior combination on the part of the English, the Scots began to look as if internal economy would soon bring about the end of hostilities. Drake made them feel worse by delivering another solid attack upon them which proved only too effective. In claiming success number six for his side Drake crowned the fine work he had put in throughout the campaign. If one man is to be picked out for special honor it must be this fighter. Occupying the center position in all attacks he led with dash and brain that proved too much for the Scots.

Murray although captaining the losing army, is to be commended for his valiant bearing throughout. The

(Continued on Page 2)

## School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

Yesterday saw the last league match that will be played this season. Hanbury met Customs with the strongest team they could get up, and the game went in their favor. Petersen and Hayward came in for a large share of Hanbury's success. These two forwards have done sterling work for Hanbury throughout the season, and have contributed much to its good goal average. They were in form yesterday, and frequently attacked the Customs' citadel. Quincey was also responsible for the goal shots and made some good runs. Kabelitz and T. Emmamooden at the half line saved many a counter attack.

The Customs know a goaler when they see one. And that is why H. P. Evans keeps vigil for them between the sticks. Though he made a few fumbles, ask Hanbury how many he saved! Schneider was a valuable asset at back, and proved himself a constant danger. Bradley effected many clearances, but Hanbury's light forwards raced him many times to the goal mouth. Galvin, Nash and Smeeden were very staunch and gave Madar his work to do. Roe, Anderson and Simmons were the best in the forward line, and had good chances to score.

The Customs are about to lose two of their best members, Messrs. Galvin and Roe. They have been both transferred. It was due to them that the Customs were able to enter the second league, and though they have had many reverses, they have nevertheless reached a fair position in the league. By Mr. Galvin's departure they will lose their skipper and a good all round sportsman, and the same compliment must be paid to Mr. Roe, their genial secretary.

## Amusements

After a lapse in the series that has only whetted the interest, there will be another showing of The Black Box at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. The next two episodes are crowded with enough excitement to make up for the break. They are called Tongues of Flame and A Bolt from the Blue.

A gripping detective drama is featured on the bill at the Apollo tonight. It is The Adventures of Nat Pinkerton and is in three parts. It details the exciting chase of clever detectives after criminals nearly as cunning. The Pathe British and French War Gazette gives you the latest snaps from the war theaters. There is another of those interesting Pathecolor educational films explaining every day actions of human beings. At the head of the lighter side of the bill comes a Keystone comedy called The Alarm. In it Fatty Arbuckle romps through two amusing reels. Another good comedy is The Million Heir.

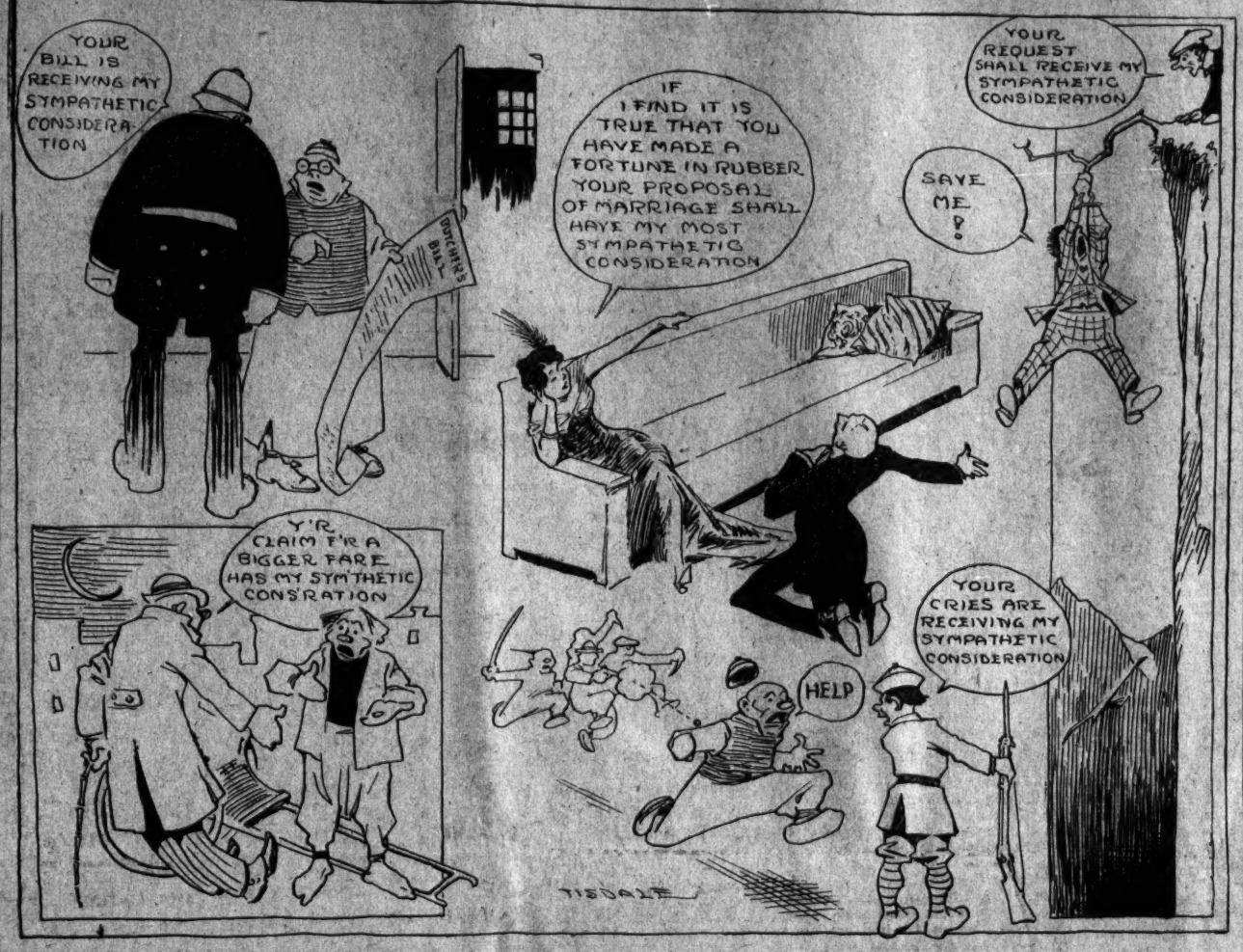
Two variety acts are on the bill at the Victoria Theater for tonight. The first is The Great Chalbert, a magician, who performs original and puzzling feats. On the second part of the program there is a monologue and songs by Mr. Louis Slicker, who also stages an impersonation of Charlie Chaplin. The bill of pictures is unusually rich in comedies. There are two Keystones called The Fatal Bumping and Leading Lizzie Astray, besides Ham at the Garbage Ball, Tiny Tim Steals an Elephant, and Children at Physical Culture. Miss Helen Gaiardi, a singer, begins an engagement at the Victoria Tuesday night.

The Potapovich Company of ballet dancers are appearing at the Olympic Theater tonight. They present a pantomime ballet, The Secrets of the Harem, which consists of several scenes. An unusual lighting contrivance gives an added interest to the dances many of which are graceful adaptations of the Oriental style. There are eight girls in the company. Next Tuesday they will stage a new program. In addition to the ballet the Olympic shows tonight the 10th and 11th episodes of the Master Key.

An exciting animal picture is shown at the Town Theater tonight. It is taken in the wildest of the Wild West and is named In a Den of Lions. The picture is in two reels. There is a Charlie Chaplin picture—one of the funniest. It is The Rounders which shows Chaplin about three sheets in the wind and at his best. The Gangster is a Keystone comedy and there are other films. There is a matinee at the Town this afternoon.

## Sympathetic Consideration By Tisdale

*Note: A recent confidential order informed the police that their plea for an increase of pay was receiving 'sympathetic consideration.'*


YOUR BILL IS RECEIVING MY SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION
GOVERNOR'S BALL
IF I FIND IT IS TRUE THAT YOU HAVE MADE A FORTUNE IN RUBBER YOUR PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE SHALL HAVE MY MOST SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION
YOUR REQUEST SHALL RECEIVE MY SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION
SAVE ME!
Y'R CLAIM F'R A BIGGER FARE HAS MY SYM'THETIC CONS'RATION
HELP
YOUR CRIES ARE RECEIVING MY SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION
TISDALE

# BOMBARDIER WELLS IS BRITISH CHAMPION

### Knocks Out Dick Smith in The Third Round for the Heavyweight Title

London, February 21.—Bombardier Wells knocked out Dick Smith in the third round of their bout for the heavy weight championship of England tonight.

Pat O'Keefe, middleweight champion of England, defeated Jim Sullivan in a twenty-round bout on points. The fight was for the middleweight championship.

All the participants are now serving in the army as non-commissioned officers. Wells weighed in at 189 pounds and Smith at 178. O'Keefe and Sullivan met at catchweights.

Wells, who began nervously, soon regained confidence when he found that he could outbox Smith, and landed several nasty left jabs on his opponent in the first round.

In the next round Wells fought Smith all over the ring, landing jabs and swings when he liked. Soon after the opening of the third round Wells got home a hard right upper cut which put Smith to the floor, where he remained "out" for several minutes.

The Sullivan-O'Keefe fight was a give-and-take affair. There were several sharp exchanges in the first round. The men seemed well matched, but for three rounds Sullivan plainly had the better of it.

Honors were even in the next six rounds. Then O'Keefe started hurricane fighting, in which he demonstrated that he was Sullivan's master in the infighting game. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth rounds were O'Keefe's. He sustained a severe cut over the eye in the fifteenth, however, and in the sixteenth was nearly knocked out by a vicious right swing. The bell came to his rescue.

In the seventeeth also O'Keefe was badly punished, and there was much clinching the next two rounds. In the final round the men fought hard, and the exchanges apparently favored Sullivan. There was loud disapproval from some quarters when the referee gave the decision to O'Keefe.

## The Weather

Southerly breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 63.1 and the minimum 31.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 57.2 and 40.0.

## Shanghai Rowing Club

Members are reminded of the Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club which is scheduled to take place on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 5.30 p.m. at the boathouse on Soochow Road.

The retiring committee have every reason to be proud of the report to be presented to the members at the annual general meeting, and the hardworking honorary secretary (Mr. E. Strassman) and honorary treasurer (Mr. H. N. Olsen) are especially to be complimented, for, in spite of the losses in membership sustained as a result of the withdrawal of the German and Austro-Hungarian members and also through the absence of 29 British members on active service, they have managed, not merely to pay expenses, which are very heavy, but even to show the substantial credit balance on the year's working of $1,178.63. Of this amount, the swimming gala and series of swimming events during the season were accountable for no less than $300.05 alone,—not to speak of the largely increased number of swimming members ,and of visitors to the bath, subscriptions from the latter amounting to $499.88. Of course swimming was the principal activity of the Club during the past season, as it is likely to be for all time, but it is satisfactory to note that the scratch rowing regatta held last Fall also showed a profit, small though it be, of $8.72. In general, the committee's efforts were directed to economy in all directions and the simple form in which their report was published is an instance of this, when the elaboate records printed in other years are called to mind.

The balance of the Club's assets and liabilities shows the notable amount of Tls. 14,000.00 on the right side. Looking at the membership roll, though Americans numbered only 16 out of the total (116) of those present in Shanghai, it is worthy of note that most of these were elected during the past year, and there are prospects of many more joining during this coming season. Other new members hailed from Holland, Denmark and Belgium.

The retiring committee are:—D. C. Hutchison, Captain; J. B. Chevalier, Vice-Captain; H. N. Olsen, Hon. Treas.; E. Strassman, Hon. Sec.; L. A. Chill, G. W. Garrel, C. V. Jensen, C. P. Lunt, R. W. MacCabe, A. G. Mossop, C. O. Schaefer and R. W. Wells.

## Basketball

The last of the Y.M.C.A. basketball league games was played yesterday evening. The "A" team which had been slow to show up defeated the "M" team by a narrow margin of 1 point. The "Y" by winning from "C" was declared champion of the league. Results were as follows:—

| "M" Team | 1st | 2nd | "A" Team | 1st | 2nd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yao | 2 | 0 | Kau | 3 | 4 |
| Lee | 4 | 3 | Ko | 2 | 2 |
| Kau | 2 | 2 | Chen | 2 | 0 |
| Yen | 0 | 0 | Chow | 1 | 0 |
| Koo | 0 | 0 | Tong | 0 | 0 |
| Lo | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ho | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 8 | 5 | | 8 | 6 |

| "Y" Team | 1st | 2nd | "C" Team | 1st | 2nd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sung | 2 | 6 | Liu | 4 | 4 |
| Ku | 2 | 2 | Sze | 4 | 2 |
| Liao | 2 | 2 | Lin | 0 | 0 |
| Lum | 0 | 0 | Wong | 0 | 0 |
| Tong | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 6 | 10 | | 8 | 6 |

## Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop orders for the week ending April 1.

Wednesday 29.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Saturday 1.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Orderly officer for the week A.S.M. Judah. Orderly patrols for the week Swift and Stag.

**Section Orders**

Cathedral School.—Thursday 30. Parade at Troop Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School.—Thursday 30. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School.—Monday 27. Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m. Wednesday 29. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

**Notices**

Promotion:—Scout Macdonald is promoted to the rank of Acts. Second with effect from date.

Resignations:—Members of the Troop are reminded that all resignations must be endorsed by a parent or guardian.

FITZROY LLOYD,
Scoutmaster.

# W. H. TAFT SPEAKS AT BASEBALL DINNER

### Tells How National Game Helped To Civilize Natives In The Philippines

New York, February 15.—The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs celebrated its fortieth anniversary at the Waldorf Astoria last night, where more than 350 guests listened to old timers tell about the days when baseball wasn't quite as wildely known as it is at the present day. The leading speaker was former President William Howard Taft, who told an interesting story about how he introduced baseball into the Philippine islands as a civilizing influence when he was Governor General of the islands. Mr. Taft mentioned how baseball was taught to the many tribes in the mountainous sections of the Islands. Especially among the Igorrotte head hunters, Judge Taft stated, baseball had wonderful influence, and after they learned the game, the natives paid more attention to it than they did to their barbarous occupations.

The former President grew reminiscent about the game in the early days in Cincinnati when the Reds were famous and he was a local fan. He recalled the names of many old players and they received them with applause. In those days, as in the present days, the speaker said, many of the games ended in disputes.

Judge Taft congratulated the National League on getting together and elimating the confusion which has existed in the game during the past few years. He was glad that the baseball discussion—as he called it—was settled. He remarked that he did not like to say that it had been a bore, but the prolonged discussion, litigation and bluffs had been very uninteresting. They ceased to be entertaining topics for those interested in the game and deprived the real competition of interest.

The ex-President said that the American public loved baseball because it was square and on the level. He made plea for clean sportsmanship, and denounced the kind of game where players stood on the side lines and tried to distract the attention of players who were engaged in a scientific game.

Mr. Taft said that baseball was a civilizing institution and that it had done much for the betterment of conditions in the nation's island possessions. He remarked that he was glad to see umpires invested with the authority to put players who could not conduct themselves as gentlemen off the field.

# MR. BURKILL PUTS OVER 3 WINNERS

### Mr. Vida on Mohammedanism Surprises with $60 Dividend

### LIBERTY DAHLIA'S FIRST

### Pony Afterwards Sold to Mr. Benbow Rowe for $410; Other Results

The International Recreation Club has had atrocious luck at its last few meetings. As a general rule it has been bad, or cold, weather and a consequently small attendance, to reward good racing. Yeterday, the weather was glorious and the crowd almost a record—quite one so far as the club stand was concerned. And the racing was away below standard. Entries were poor, fields worse and the racing lacked interest. Niblick walked away with the opening sprint and must have flattered those who assert it is as fast as Cardington.

Black Diamond and Anticipation were out alone in the next race, officially 1½ miles, actually a 3 furlong dash. They loped round, Black Diamond to win easily in the run in. The monstrous Capercailzie had as easy a win in the International Hunt Race, with only two opponents.

Rubicon, a big sporting order, fell early in the Novices' Steeplechase, leaving only three in, of whom Sungari romped away from Nomadic.

Eastland won his race as he pleased and the next event gave Mr. C. R. Burkill a third win, when he steered Liberty Dahlia home, the pony to be sold to Mr. Benbow Rowe for $410.

Galloway upset some calculations in the Traders' Plate and here a word of praise for young Mr. Alves. After the way it ran at the last meeting, under Mr. Hill, people knew How Much was a good pony and backed it well. It had the race easily, but Mr. Liou simply rode the other out of it.

The more credit to Mr. Alves. Most young jockeys would have flogged the life out of the pony; he just sat down and rode it. He was not good enough, but he showed the right idea and, if he always keeps as cool, will make a class rider soon.

Flyaway firsts pay big dividends—occasionally—but patience and style eventually win the most races and it is to be hoped Mr. Alves will ride many more ponies like he did How Much, but with more force. It was a more creditable performance than when he paid that big dividend last year.

Mr. Burkill made Springbok his first string for the selling 'chase, though riding Mango Tree himself. The punters shouted loud for Baby Mine at the distance, but Springbok was always a winner.

The public backs Mr. Vida too heavily for him to do anything sensational on the pari, but he got a startler home in the last race, the $60 dividend being the equivalent of about $1,000 with a lesser jockey. Riding Mohammedanism, second string for the Perchang stable, he did the right thing and let the pony go clear away. So hard did he ride it that the nearest anything got was the three lengths which the judge said Sir Nigel was short of at the post.

The results follow:—

1.—The Cosmopolitan Plate.—Value $200. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners to carry a penalty of 1 lb. extra for every race the Pony has won. Entrance $5.—Five furlongs.

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. C. R. Burkill..... | 163—1 |
| Mr. Kashing's ches. Loofield, Mr. F. R. Vida..... | 155—2 |
| Mr. Perchang's bay Mohammedanism, Mr. H. F. Hu | 159—3 |

Also ran:—Moana (Mr. T. U. Yih), The Nautical Bird (Mr. C. T. Chu), Selangor Chief (Mr. I. Ezra), Kachidaki (Mr. S. Nagai), Spring Bird, late Auld Reekie (Mr. T. L. Hu), Mameluke (Mr. Rowe), How Much (Mr. J. Alves), Fairplay (Mr. V. F. Rangel), The Giddy Bird (Mr. S. P. Ma).

Two lengths; a neck. Time 1.15 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $8.50. Places, 1st $5.60, 2nd $6.20, 3rd $7.20.

Cash sweep.—1st Ticket No. 874, 2nd 142, 3rd 17.

2.—The Merchants Cup.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $5.—One and a half miles.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Foh Sing's black Black Diamond, Mr. J. Johnstone | 164 | 1 |
| Mr. Three Star's bay Anticipation, Mr. Heard | 155 | 2 |

A couple of lengths. Time 3.40 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $5.90. Place, 1st $5.90.

Cash sweep—1st Ticket No. 264, 2nd 188.

3.—The International Hunt Plate.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have been through two Paper Hunts during the season 1915-1916. Weight 154 lbs. Winners of flat races to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. Ponies that have been placed, since January 1, 1915, in any Derby, St. Leger or Champions, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won a race allowed 7 lbs. Ponies that have been qualified by their owners, allowed 5 lbs. Allowances not accumulative. Entrance $5.—One and three quarter miles.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. W. Hill | 160 | 1 |
| Mr. Ezra's grey Sir Mordred, Mr. I. Ezra | 152 | 2 |
| Mr. C. T. Chu's grey House Boy, late Realization, Mr. C. T. Chu | 154 | 3 |

Many lengths; many. Time 3.57 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $6.80. Places, 1st $5.00, 2nd 5.00.

Cash sweep—1st Ticket No. 411, 2nd 166, 3rd 114.

4.—The March Novices Steeplechase.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have not won a steeplechase previous to January 1, 1916. Weight 155 lbs. Winners of one Steeplechase 5 lbs. extra and of two or more, 10 lbs. extra, since that year. Entrance $5.—Two miles.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Sungari, Mr. Heard | 160 | 1 |
| Mr. Ezra's grey Nomadic, Mr. Ezra | 160 | 2 |
| Mr. Lamerton's ches Borealis, Mr. Rowe | 158 | 3 |

Also ran:—Rubicon (Mr. Springfield).

Many lengths; many.

Pari-mutuel, for win $8.60. Places, 1st $5.80, 2nd 6.80.

Cash sweep—1st Ticket No. 217, 2nd 362, 3rd 400.

5.—The Bankers Stakes:—Value $300. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5 lbs. Winners of 2 or more races, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—One and a quarter miles.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Day's brown Eastland, Mr. C. R. Burkill | 158 | 1 |
| Mr. Meguro's grey Otowa, Mr. N. E. Moller | 153 | 2 |

Also ran:—Fuji (Mr. A. J. P. Heard), Monarchism (Mr. H. F. Hu), Professor (Mr. S. P. Ma).

Four lengths; 1½. Time 2.43.

Pari-mutuel, to win $6.40. Places, 1st $5.80, 2nd $9.10.

Cash sweep—1st ticket 80, 2nd 462, 3rd 250.

6.—The March Selling Plate.—Value $400. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Winner to be sold for $100, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $25, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5.—One mile.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Three Stars' dun Liberty Dahlia, Mr. C. R. Burkill | 153 | 1 |
| Mr. J. A. S. Alves' ches Dumfries, Mr. F. R. Vida | 145 | 2 |
| Mr. Z. L's bl. dun Alleyway, Mr. J. Liou | 158 | 3 |

Also ran:—Neptune (Mr. T. U. Yih), Formosa (Mr. J. Johnstone), House Boy (Mr. H. F. Hu), The Nautical Bird (Mr. C. T. Chu), Automaton (Mr. I. Ezra), The Raider (Mr. N. E. Moller), Spring Bird, late Auld Reekie (Mr. T. L. Hu).

One length; four. Time, 2.7 3-5. Pari-mutuel, for win $26.40. Places, 1st $9.90, 2nd $11.40, 3rd $12.20.

Cash sweep—1st ticket 625, 2nd 292, 3rd 666.

7.—The Traders Plate.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916, and that have never won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $5.—Three quarter mile.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Cloud's grey Galloway, Mr. J. Liou | 158 | 1 |
| Mr. J. A. S. Alves' ches How Much, Mr. J. Alves | 155 | 2 |
| Mr. Meguro's grey Otowa, Mr. N. E. Moller | 158 | 3 |

Also ran:—Anticipation (Mr. A. J. Heard), Westland (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Audet (Mr. W. Hill), Mechanism (Mr. H. F. Hu), Bonbon (Mr. V. S. Chow).

One length; many. Time, 1.32 3-5. Pari-mutuel, to win $47.40. Places, 1st $14.20, 2nd $21.70, 3rd $15.80.

Cash sweep—1st ticket 238, 2nd 665, 3rd 558.

8.—The March Selling Steeplechase.—Value 400. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Winner to be sold for $200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5.—Two miles.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Robson's dun Springbok, Mr. J. A. Brand | 158 | 1 |
| Mr. Ezra's bay Baby Mine, Mr. I. Ezra | 155 | 2 |
| Mr. Robson's grey Mango Tree, Mr. C. R. Burkill | 156 | 3 |

Four lengths; many.

Pari-mutuel, to win $16. Places, 1st $7.10, 2nd $6.30.

Cash sweep—1st ticket 526, 2nd 280, 3rd 263.

9.—The Grand March Handicap.—Value $500. 2nd Pony $75. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Ponies to be qualified must have started, since January 1, 1916. Winners after Handicaps have been published to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $10.—One and a half miles.

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Perchang's bay Mohammedanism, Mr. F. R. Vida | 147 | 1 |
| Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's grey Sir Nigel, Mr. A. J. P. Heard | 150 | 2 |
| Mr. Ezra's white Perhaps, Mr. I. Ezra | 147 | 3 |

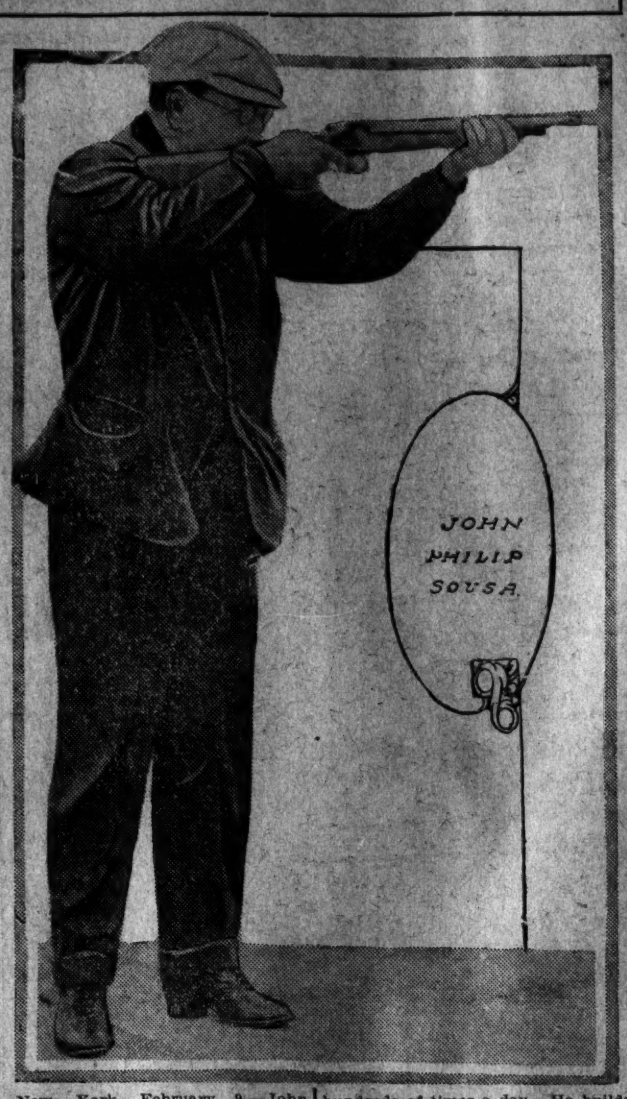
Also ran:—Milkway (Mr. T. U. Yih), The Capercailzie (Mr. W. Hill), House Boy, late Realization (Mr. C. T. Chu), Cossack (Mr. J. A. Brand), Northland (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Historic (Mr. J. Liou), Ridey Boy (Mr. J. Johnstone), Monarchism (Mr. H. F. Hu), The Giddy Bird (Mr. S. P. Ma).

Three lengths; 1½. Time 3.14 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $60.80. Places, 1st $12.10, 2nd $17.70, 3rd $21.30.

Cash sweep—1st ticket 78, 2nd 623, 3rd 389.

# John Philip Sousa Heads Trapshooters




New York, February 9.—John Philip Sousa, the veteran bandmaster and composer has just been elected president of the newly created Amateur American Trapshooters' Association, the latest organization to be added to the sport world.

Sousa is probably the most enthusiastic trapshooter in the country. The next best thing to trapshooting is talking about it, and in Mr. Sousa the scatter-gun enthusiast finds a very interesting talker. "Trapshooting," says the bandmaster, "is the baby of the great American sports, but it is a healthy infant. It is estimated that more than 400,000 men (and yes, women), face the traps in the course of a year, and there are said to be more than 4,000 gun clubs.

"It's a poor town that doesn't boast of at least one trapshooting organization. Trapshooting appeals to the lover of sports from many angles. I should say that first it was fine because it develops self-reliance. A man must call "Pull!" and shoot his own gun. Nobody may do these things for him. From experience I say that one exercises when he lifts an eight-pound gun to his shoulder hundreds of times a day. He builds muscle and he's tired—so tired that insomnia doesn't hang around when his head hits the pillow.

"One must do some thinking, and the eyes and arms must move in unison with the brain."

Mr. Sousa was asked his opinion on women taking up the sport. He said: "Women are finding trapshooting even more enjoyable than golf, tennis and the other games they now play. In the shotgun game she is not classified as a woman, she is not segregated from the men. She meets men shooters on an equal footing, and there is nothing that pleases her more than to beat her lord and master at his own game. Indeed, women have so far advanced in trapshooting that they will be permitted to enter the Grand American Handicap this year.

"Shooting makes a woman agile and alert. I have shot at the traps with many women, and never have I seen an ungraceful one who used a shotgun well."

As additional proof that the "great master" is an enthusiastic shooter as well as talker, his closing statement was:

"In conclusion, let me say that just about the sweetest music to me is when I call 'PULL' the old gun barks, and the referee in perfect key, announces 'Dead!'

# Scottish Co. S.V.C. Defeated by A. Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

war ended in favor of the A. Co. S.V.C. by 6 clear victories to the Scottish single. Peace was declared by Referee Clifford who gave general satisfaction.

**Hanbury v. Customs**

This match was played at Hongkew Park yesterday afternoon and was the return game between these teams and the last match of the season in the second league. In their first meeting the Customs surprised everyone by drawing with the School team; they thus knocked the school down to third place in the league, and the Hanburians were eagerly looking forward to this match for the sake of sweet revenge.

Neither of the teams had played for about a month and they were both off color; consequently the game was very ragged. It was a typical end of the season encounter, little passing, poor shooting and wild kicking from both defences.

The Customs kicked off and both sets of forwards took turns at attacking, being quite good until they came near the penalty area when they were sent away by the backs. Having the wind the school team had the advantage of these exchanges and forced a couple of corners; nothing came of them however, as the school forwards had not the least idea of first-time shots, repeatedly endeavoring to work in closer when they were already in a favorable position.

The Hanbury right wing showed up best in this attack but never had a chance of scoring; they hugged the ball too much and were beaten every time by Schneider, Nash and Galvin who played soundly. The Customs forwards then took up the running and tested Madar with what was practically the only shot of the match for them. He cleared easily and from the middle of the first half on, the game was in the school's hands. But they could do very little as their attack was not working at all well. Fortune favored them and Bradley the Customs right back scored a really great goal with the finest shot of the match; unhappily for him he put this marvellous shot into his own goal and so put the School one up about the middle of the first half. The second goal came to the school from a weak clearance by Evans, the Customs goalie, who had been playing a good game; Hayward took advantage of this slip and walked the ball into the net. Half-time arrived with the score two-nil in Hanbury's favor.

The second half went all Hanbury's way, as the Customs went right off; particularly their forward line which got pretty weak, Roe and Smeedon being the only ones to play at all well. Charlie Chaplin on the wing amused the crowd with his frequent tussles with four-foot Smith of the School, in which the Customs man nearly always came off second best. The school forwards improved, Emamooden and Gifford putting in some good centers but Schneider was playing a good game at back and Evans was able to keep his goal intact.

Play became awfully slow towards the end the ball being out of play most of the time; Bradley was the chief offender in this, his wild kicks sending the ball almost to Kiangwan at times. Wittsack and Emamooden at half were playing a good game and Turner and Kabelitz cleared splendidly for the School. The game dragged on with Hanbury pressing and never looking like scoring and it was a relief to players and spectators when the final whistle went thus ringing down the curtain for another season.

Result:—Hanbury 2, Customs 0.

Mr. W. Ferguson was the referee.

## Today's Football

**J. R. C. v. Merchant Service Club**

The Jewish Recreation Club have gathered their chattels together, found their football boots, and are off today to meet the Chinese Merchant Service Club, at the S. N. R. ground on Markham Road. All players will meet at the Railway station at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

The following will play for the J. R. C.: C. Fuchsman; S. Perry and F. Wittsack; G. Foox, H. J. Sanft, and F. Madar, A. E. Ferris, R. Komaroff, H. Rowland, M. Foox, and S. Grimple. Reserve: N. David. Referee; Mr. A. Levi.

## Sports Correspondence

**Poker and Auction Questions**

Sports Editor: THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Will you please answer the following questions in your next issue:

Poker:—A bets that it is necessary for the man opening a jack pot to show his full hand when called upon to do so whether or not he has been called. B bets that all that he has to show are the openers. Who wins?

*Answer*: A WINS.

Auction: A bids three no trump; B doubles the bid. The hand is played and A makes his contract and one additional trick. A scores 50 for the contract and 100 for the extra trick. B states that he should only score 50 for the extra trick but if the hand had been re-doubled then he would be right in scoring 100.

To settle a fight who wins?

*Answer*: B WINS.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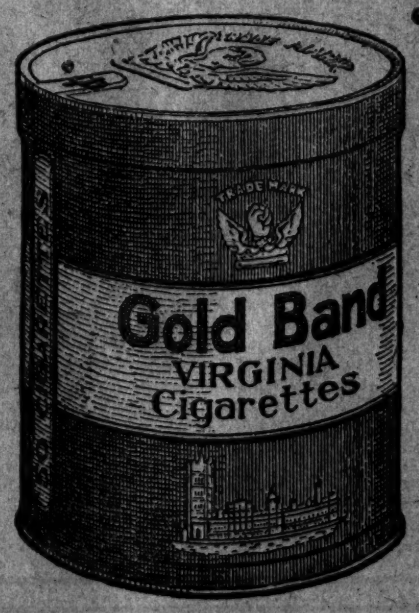


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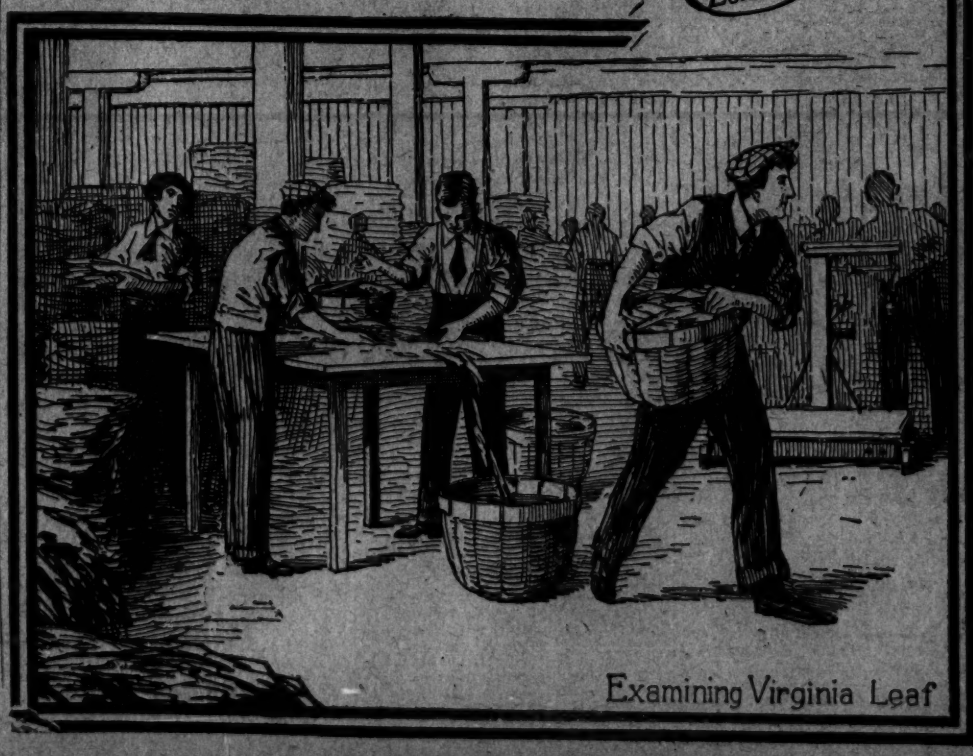
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